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13 September 1979

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2151

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No. 2151

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POLITICAL UNITY SOLE BASIS FOR INTER-AFRICAN FORCE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 458, 22 Jul 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Creation of an African joint continental defense force was one of the key items on the working agenda of the 16th OAU summit meeting in Monrovia, Liberia. At first glance, imperialist aggression on the continent, the close alliance between the capitalist powers and the white minority regimes and the concerted action against the front line countries would justify the constitution of an army which, under OAU supervision, would unite the forces of the several African countries in defense of their threatened sovereignty and integrity.

Creation of a continental defense force, however, meets various political and technical obstacles that bear examination. Creation of a military force comprising several African nations once again brings up the question of the nature of the different African regimes and the difficulty in defining a common enemy capable of bringing them together and uniting them militarily. The recent history of Africa has shown that the more the vital interests of the imperialists are challenged, the more the neocolonial African regimes form commitments and alliances with the common enemy. For example, the hesitation in recognizing the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and in denouncing the puppet groups UNITA and FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] is an illustration of this problem. At that time, Zaire, side by side with South Africa, collaborated in the attack against the young Angolan nation. Some other countries took a position of open complicity with the aggression against the RPA. How, then, can united military action be achieved at the continental level?

By the same token, how could a position be defined on the liberation of the Sahara, where Morocco has assumed military control and the role of a colonizing power? What would be the basis for unity with regimes that have agreed to train the criminal armies of Sithole and Muzorewa, and so have become accomplices in the massacres carried out against the Zimbabweans and the front line countries?



Imperialism is Africa's common enemy. The common struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid constitutes a specific platform for struggle. The OAU plays an important role in uniting forces to launch against imperialist hegemony, for the total and complete liberation of the continent.

Nevertheless, the alliance of neocolonial regimes with colonialism and racism has been demonstrated and declared in recent years. The armed defense of imperialist interests is increasingly assumed by the reactionary African regimes, which place their entire manpower and military potential in the service of imperialist hegemony. It is the imperialists' military strategy to use these reactionary regimes, avoiding direct involvement in the armed conflicts.

Inter-African military unity can be effective only if it is based firmly on political unity, on a shared definition of the common enemy. If military action is an intensive expression, a higher form of the political struggle, then it must necessarily be organized on the basis of a profound unity--unity that, politically and ideologically, is still far from being achieved throughout the continent.

6362

CSO: 4401

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OMVS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4-5 Aug 79 p 5

[APS article on Organization for the Development of the Senegal River:  
"Council of Ministers of the OMVS"]

[Text] (APS) The eleventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS), which opened last Thursday, is pursuing its work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Dakar.

This session, which is supposed to take stock of the progress of the program, will have the task of studying several projects: one for the financial planning of the Diama and Manantali dams, one for the fiscal and customs system applicable to markets and common studies and works, one project for recasting the personnel statute of the OMVS.

This eleventh session will also examine a partial report evaluating the effects on the environment of the arrangements planned for the Senegal River Basin.

9347

CSO: 4400

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### RHODESIAN-ZAMBIAN BORDER TALKS BREAK DOWN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] Lusaka--Negotiations between Zambia and Zimbabwe Rhodesia about opening two road links between the two countries had failed to produce agreement, leaving the rail link at Victoria Falls the only available route to Southern Africa, A Zambian Government official said yesterday.

Talks have been under way for months with the object of opening the road links between the two countries at Chirundu and at Victoria Falls since the only other road link--the ferry across the Zambezi at Kazangula--was knocked out in April by Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces.

There was no indication of how talks between the two countries were being conducted.

"We have not reached any compromise because they have not met our demands and we also continue to turn down theirs," said General Maxwell Beyani, Minister of Works and Supply.

"We are waiting for them to change their minds," he said.

General Beyani said Zimbabwe Rhodesia had threatened to sink the ferry link a second time if it was used. He said Zimbabwe Rhodesia was concerned that terrorists were using the crossing to infiltrate the country.

He said Zimbabwe Rhodesia was demanding that all traffic south go through Chirundu and Victoria Falls where border authorities could check contents and personnel to ensure that terrorists and arms were not being brought in.

Rail traffic to and from the south was reinstated in October last year to ease chronic shortages and to bring desperately needed fertiliser and maize into the landlocked country.

General Beyani said that with the recently introduced air cargo service to South Africa, Zambia could afford to wait until conditions in Zimbabwe Rhodesia changed before opening the two roads to the south.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE REFUGEES CONTINUE TO POUR INTO MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

/Report on interview with Alberto Sithole, the director of the Center for Refugee Assistance; date and place not given/

/Excerpt/ According to the director of the Center for Refugee Assistance, Alberto Sithole, Mozambique at present has more than 150,000 Zimbabwe Refugees, a number which is growing from week to week.

In an interview granted yesterday, the authority who made the above statement went on to say that at the end of March, the refugees numbered 120,000 and that at present there were more than 150,000 who are living in camps in the Gaza, Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces. This means that even after the puppet elections, the refugees continued to pour into Mozambique in huge numbers.

The United National High Commissioner's Office for Refugees, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Council of Churches, the Lutheran World Federation and several Scandinavian national organizations have helped our country provide the strictly necessary living conditions for all these refugees fleeing from racist repression in Rhodesia. Besides all this assistance, of special importance are the monthly contributions from all our country's people to the 'Banco de Solidariedade,' which also supports liberation movements.

Among the main problems confronting our party and our country in our effort to help these tens of thousands of Zimbabweans, said the director of the Center for Refugee Assistance, is providing foodstuffs, clothing, medication, soap and other basic necessities.

Questioned further by NAOP regarding our country's willingness to welcome the refugees fleeing from Zimbabwe, despite the attacks launched by the Rhodesians, Alberto Sithole replied that this is a matter of policy long followed by FRELIMO /Mozambique Liberation Front/ and he recalled that even during the armed struggle for national liberation, the people in the liberated areas welcomed refugees coming from Rhodesia into the Tete province. He added, however, that the Rhodesian invasions are not retaliatory acts engaged in simply because we welcome refugees, but rather because we support Southern Africa's liberation movements.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### ALGERIA TO ASSIST GUINEA-BISSAU IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Jul 79 p 1

[Excerpt] The government of Algeria will help Guinea-Bissau in various economic undertakings, especially in the fields of Guinea-Algerian joint fishing enterprises (GUI-ALP), and connected with fuel problems in view of the increase in oil prices in the world. These measures resulted from a meeting with Algerian Minister of Finance M'hamed Yala who made a 5-hour working visit to Bissau yesterday. Before leaving the country, Comrade Yala paid a courtesy visit on Principal Commissioner Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira (Nino) accompanied by Comrade Vasco Cabral.

During the meeting, a review of economic cooperation between the two countries was made and it was decided that the Government of Algeria will intervene with the Islamic Development Bank to speed up the process of participation of that organization in financing several economic development projects in Guinea-Bissau.

Within the framework of its relations of cooperation with Sweden, Algeria will suggest to that country joint financing of various development projects in our country. That country will also cooperate with our government in carrying out agricultural projects. The exchange of experience in the general framework of cooperation, technical assistance and sending of Algerian cadres to Guinea-Bissau, were also discussed during the meeting.

Toward the middle of September, the Algerian Government will send a team of technicians in various fields to identify common projects to be carried out in the field of agriculture.

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CSO: 4401

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### OIL PROBLEMS IN AFRICAN NATIONS ANALYZED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French Apr 79 pp 10-20

[Article by Genevieve Sigisbert: "Africa's Position in the Oil Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Prior to the revolution in Iran, there was something of a surplus production of oil and the OPEC countries had difficulty justifying the prices they had decreed. The halting of Iranian exports created an imbalance between supply and demand, and the producers plunged into the race to raise prices, the burden of which is borne by all the non-producers.

#### To Have or Not To Have

On 1 January 1979, the OPEC increased the price of oil--"the official sales price for reference crude oil (light Arab)"--from \$12.70 to \$13.335, and on 1 April to \$14.542. The member countries are free to add the premiums they deem justifiable to this reference price. They have been raising their prices constantly since May. Thus at the end of May Algerian oil went to \$21 per barrel, reflecting an increase of 49 percent over the end of 1978. Nigeria, Libya and other African countries immediately followed this example. At the beginning of June, Iran raised its price for the third time in two months. Iraq and other countries followed in its footsteps, and Algeria announced that it planned to propose a 20 percent increase at the next OPEC meeting.

This wave of price rises, accompanied by a certain penury, placed an immediate burden on the economies of the non-producing countries. One after the other they announced increases in the sales price for various fuels, decided upon economy measures, and indicated a sudden interest in new energy sources. To take two examples in Africa, the Ivory Coast increased prices in May by 8 to 10 percent and Mali did so in June, from 5 to 16 percent, depending on the product.

The line of demarcation between the producer countries and the client countries is not economic alone, moreover, but also and very often political. Like the other Arab states, the new government in Iran decided to suspend oil sales to the RSA [Republic of South Africa]. Following the separate peace agreement reached between Egypt and Israel, Iraq suspended deliveries



to Sudan, which it views as too supportive of Egypt; following the lack of success at the second Kano conference on national reconciliation in Chad, a discontented Nigeria ceased oil deliveries to that country. As to Burundi and Rwanda, it was the Ugandan-Tanzanian conflict which, cutting off their access to the sea, deprived them of oil early in the year.

The OPEC has said that it will take "no responsibility" for the difficulties to which the oil crisis leads, pointing an accusing finger at the multinational oil companies and the stocking policy of the industrialized countries, and noting the considerable aid it has given the countries in the process of development. It complains, moreover, that the real value of oil sales declined for it by 40 percent in 1977 and 1978, and it has categorically refused to include the energy problem on the agenda for the Fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in Manila between 7 May and 3 June. The non-producing African countries doubtless rallied in support out of fidelity to the principle of unity within the Third World, but not without displeasure.

These differences between the oil producing countries and the other countries in the Third World have not moreover been lacking in effect. At the end of May, Iraq decided unilaterally to exempt the countries in the process of development committing themselves to long-term contracts with it from any future surcharge on the official price, and it urged the other members of the OPEC to adopt this formula by the end of 1979. It would seem that they are prepared to study the means of guaranteeing coverage of the oil needs of the countries in the process of development at their next conference.

#### Importance of Oil in Energy Needs

Oil and its products account for a large part of the energy consumed in all the countries in the process of development, but in proportions which vary widely. In a study of the role played by liquid fuels in the energy balances of the 53 ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific countries associated with the EEC], the EEC found that it comes to less than 50 percent in only 2 of them. In the other 51 it accounts for more than half: between 90 and 100 percent in 37 of them, and 100 percent in 23 (including Benin, Guinea, Niger and Senegal). These figures show that the ACP nations are dangerously dependent on oil and the heavy expenditures its consumption involves, which consumption, according to the experts, is likely to continue to increase at a steady rate.

We have attempted to strike a balance for their imports, in quantity and value, for the French-speaking nations of Black Africa, based on the most recent figures we could obtain (see table).

dans les pays de l'Afrique noire francophone

	Quantités 1		Valeurs 3	
	Milliers de tonnes		Millions de francs A	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Bénin	86,2 (1975)			
7 Côte d'Ivoire	1 604,5	1 772,6		11,4
8 Haute-Volta	65,3			
Niger	102,4			
Sénégal	290,2			
Togo	97,5	155,9		7,0
Mali	107,5			
9 Cameroun	364,4	540,0		11,8
10 E. centrafricain	0,9	0,7		0,7
Congo	92,8	112,9		9,6
Gabon	19,7			
11 Tchad	12,0 (1975)			

12 Source : Secrétariat du Comité monétaire de la zone franc.

# The Hydrocarbon Imports in the French-Speaking Black African Countries

	Quantity Thousands of tons	Value Millions of francs	Total Percentage imported
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

7. Ivory Coast
8. Upper Volta
9. Cameroon
10. Central African Republic
11. Chad
12. Source: Secretariat of the Committee of the Franc Zone

12. Source: Secretariat of the Monetary Committee of the Franc Zone



One can see that the situation presents itself differently as a function of a number of factors. One is whether the countries are oil producers or not. For example in Gabon hydrocarbon imports account for only about 1 percent of the total, while in the Ivory Coast they reach 12 percent. Another factor involves whether imports are for domestic needs alone or for countries in the interior depending on these importers for their supply, which is the case with all of the countries bordering the Atlantic. The countries show variation also depending on whether they are refiners or not, for the Ivory Coast, for example, imported 1,602,000 tons of crude oil in 1977 costing 833 million CFA francs, representing 9.7 percent of its imports, but it exported 490,000 tons of refined products worth 377 million CFA francs, representing 3.6 percent of its exports, while in 1976 (provisional figures) Senegal imported 232,000 tons of crude oil worth 138 million CFA francs, representing 5 percent of its imports, but exported 183,000 tons of refined products worth 106 million CFA francs, representing 4.5 percent of its exports. Varying according to level of development, these imports exceed 10 percent of the total in expanding countries such as the Ivory Coast or Cameroon, while in the Central African Empire, where the economy is in recession, they account for only 1 percent. Depending on whether the country is landlocked or not, transportation costs may be added to the price of the product such that Mali, for example, spent 14 percent of its import total on oil products in 1976.

In the article "African Oil in 1978" carried in our last issue, we examined the oil-producing countries and noted some recent figures, concerning in particular the activity of French companies in French-speaking Africa. We will add to this data that we have obtained since then, and will expand our field of study to other African nations.

#### Algeria--Leading World Exporter of Liquefied Natural Gas

Algeria is the third-largest African oil producer. Its production in 1978 came to 57.2 million tons of crude oil and condensate, 7 percent more than the 1977 figure (53.5 million tons). It exported 85 percent in the crude state, and refined 15 percent for domestic consumption (4.5 million tons) and export (3.5 million tons).

But Algeria is above all the leading world exporter of liquefied natural gas (GNL). Production reached 14.1 billion cubic meters in 1978, 70 percent more than the 1977 production (8.3 billion cubic meters). Exports increased to 6.4 billion cubic meters in liquefied form, 60 percent more than in 1977 (4 billion cubic meters). Production of propane and butane--liquid oil gas (GPL), including refined GPL, came to 900,000 tons, of which 300,000 was exported. Exports of basic oil chemical products (methanol and ethylene) came to 81,000 tons.

In all, foreign exchange income from the hydrocarbon sector came to 6 billion 200 million dollars, i.e. 400 million more than in 1977. In 1979, thanks to price increases alone, they will be increased by at least 50 percent.

The hydrocarbon development plan (Valhyd) covers the period from 1975 to 2005. It calls for the construction of seven units for the liquefying of natural gas at Arzew, on the coast, of which one is in operation and two are being built, and the building of gas processing units in the oil field. The overall cost of the plan is estimated at 33.4 billion dollars, of which 17.4 will come from foreign credit. The earnings for this period between 1976 and 2005 will come to about 156 billion dollars, 93 percent of it coming from abroad. Thus gas will take over from oil as the new source of foreign exchange.

On 21 February 1978, President Boumediene commissioned the first liquefied natural gas complex, GNL 1, in Arzew, which has a current liquefaction capacity of 10.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year. Its production is intended solely for the U.S. market. On 4 March, the first shipment left Algeria for the United States.

Also on 21 February 1978, President Boumediene laid the cornerstone for the second liquefaction complex, GNL 2, in Arzew-Bethouia. The first technical tests will begin in July of 1980 and the first shipment will be made by the end of that year. Like GNL 1, it will have a capacity of 10.5 million cubic meters per year, processing gas coming from Hassi R'mel by means of a 42-inch gas pipeline which is under construction. Its production will be for the most part destined for the European market: France, Great Britain, Sweden, Belgium, the FRG, etc. GNL 2 is scheduled, as soon as it goes into service, to recover propane, butane and gasoline from GNL 1.

The third liquefaction complex, GNL 3, again in Arzew, will have a capacity of 15.75 billion cubic meters. It will also produce propane, butane and gasoline beginning at the end of 1982. The equipping of this plant has been entrusted to a trust including Technip (France) and SNAM [National Gas Pipeline Company] Progetti (the ENI [National Hydrocarbons Agency] in Italy).

On 18 June, construction work began on the submarine gas pipeline which will link Tunisia and Sicily over the length of 160 kilometers, carrying massive supplies of natural gas to Italy and a part of Western Europe. The Italian Saipem company (ENI group) is responsible for laying the pipeline, and four Japanese companies will supply 70,000 tons of steel pipe. The work is expected to take 20 months and the first deliveries will begin in 1981, at a rate of 12 billion cubic meters per year.

The program for the utilization of the gas from Hassi R'mel also calls for the use of the GPL which was previously burned off. It will be recovered and dispatched to fractioning units on the coast, where separation into butane and propane will be effected. The first GPL processing units have been functioning in Arzew since 1972. The second, which will produce 2.2 million tons of propane and 1.2 million tons of butane annually, will be commissioned at the end of 1981. Bids will be solicited shortly on the third: it will have a capacity of five million tons. Upstream from Arzew, preparations in the field have been made to guarantee the production and processing of gas

as well as the transportation of the GPL to the coast. The building of a 24-inch pipeline from Hassi R'mel to Arzew has begun. The units for the processing of gas from Hassi R'mel, the first of which went into service in June of 1978 and the second in June of 1979, will enable this field to supply 280 million cubic meters of dry gas and 55,000 tons of condensate per day. The condensate separated from the gas is the product of greatest interest on the world hydrocarbon market because of its uses in oil chemistry, where it serves as a basic element. Its price is equal to or more than that of crude oil.

At the beginning of 1979, the SONATRACH signed a series of loan agreements with various banking groups in amounts totaling \$750 million for the financing of these giant natural gas development projects, and more especially the building of GNL 3. Credit from French banks (400 million dollars), as well as Dutch and West German (250 million dollars) is to be used for financing GNL 3. That from Japanese and American banks (36 million dollars) will finance the 42-inch pipeline between Hassi R'mel and Oued Isser, and the credit from the American banks (58 million dollars) will finance the 24-inch GPL gas pipeline from Hassi R'mel to Arzew, etc.

Tunisia's production increased in 1978 from 4.3 to 4.8 million tons. It is expected to total about 5.2 million tons in 1979, a level which could be exceeded if the drilling in the Sfax and Ashtart fields proves profitable. The exploitation of the offshore deposits of gas at Miskar is under study, and will be determined as a function of the known reserves and extraction costs.

Oil prospecting is one of the main goals in the Fifth Plan for 1977-1981, which provides for 218 million dinars in investments (about 2 billion 300 million francs) in the oil sector. The most recent agreement was signed at the end of May between Total Tunisian Exploration (TET, a CFP [French Petroleum Company] group) and the Tunisian Petroleum Activities Enterprise (ETAP), pertaining to the Thala-Makthar concession in the Center-West.

In Morocco, drilling is being continued off the coast of Essaouira and in the Taza, Sidi Kacem, Kenitra and Guercif regions. An agreement was reached with the National ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] Aquitaine Company (SNEA) calling for a major drilling program between Fes and Taza, where the Moroccan Mineral Exploration and Investment Office (BRPM) has discovered promising indications. On the other hand, it was decided to begin exploitation of the bituminous schist in Timahdit, in the middle Atlas mountain range, and Western Petroleum will participate in this while at the same time pursuing exploration.

Ivory Coast--400,000 Tons in 1980

Despite extensive prospecting, as of the beginning of 1979 none of the French-speaking countries in western Africa was as yet a producer. But

the Ivory Coast will become one in 1980. Shell-Esso is beginning to exploit the Belier maritime deposit, off Grand Bassam, which is expected to yield an initial annual production of 400,000 tons. In order to begin this exploitation the construction of a drilling-production platform and a 10-inch oil pipeline 20.1 kilometers long is necessary, as is the doubling of the processing capacity of the Ivorian Refining Company (SIR) refinery in Vridi, which will be increased from two to four million tons. The National Oil Operations Company (PETROCI) is continuing its prospecting at Grand Lahou, in the Abidjan sedimentary basin.

At the end of May the government of Benin signed a service contract with two Norwegian companies for the exploitation of the Seme offshore deposit. It asked the Norwegian authorities to intervene with the banks to ensure that financing negotiations will proceed rapidly so that extraction can begin as soon as possible. The companies will shortly begin installing a prospecting and exploitation platform and five auxiliary platforms, as well as oil storage facilities to handle the production which is expected to come to 15,000 barrels per day beginning in April of 1980.

In Senegal, prospecting by the Total and Texas Gulf Sulphur has revealed the presence of a deposit off Casamance with reserves of 100 million tons of heavy oil which will be difficult to extract. Negotiations are in progress with various countries, in particular Venezuela, in the search for a profitable exploitation method. The SNEA will begin prospecting work on a 73,000-square-kilometer concession in the Diourbel region, to the east of Dakar, and the Ziguinchor region, to the south of Gambia. The commitment for the five-year work period comes to 60 million French francs.

In Mali, the same company has begun drilling on the Gao concession this year, and it has secured two new concessions, one for Niger (Macina) and the other for the southeastern side of the Taoudeni basin (Araouane), an area totaling 184,000 square kilometers.

It has been granted three concessions in Niger--in the west, in the east (Bilma), and on the edge of Lake Chad (Manga), involving a total of 346,000 square kilometers.

The Togolese refinery in Lome (with a capacity of one million tons), which was commissioned in January of 1978, was closed in August because of administrative and financial difficulties. It has just resumed its activity.

#### Gabon--Intensive Prospecting

All of the French-speaking countries in Central Africa are now oil producers, with the exception of the Central African Empire, Burundi and Rwanda. As was expected, Gabonese production dropped in 1978, to 10.6 million tons as compared to 11.3 million tons the preceding year, i.e. a decline of about 6 percent, estimated by the Gabonese authorities to represent 216 billion 279 million CFA francs.



Sales to the Gabonese Refining Company (SOGARA) totaled 1,714,000 tons, with exports totaling 8,830,000 tons worth 181 billion 143 million CFA francs (at average sales prices reported by the producers).

The two extracting companies, ELF Gabon and Shell Gabon, are working to limit the decline in production by means of supplementary development, and the prospecting efforts remain at a very high level. In the course of 1978, the area covered by concessions increased by 107,000 square kilometers. In geophysical projects, the record for the period since Gabon's oil history began was set as 17,630 kilometers of seismic maritime profiles drafted. Fifteen exploratory drillings were completed with a 33 percent success rate, as well as 15 developmental drillings, with only 2 failures. Supplementary wells must be drilled in order to evaluate the commercial profitability of the recent discoveries. ELF Gabon spent 16.9 billion CFA francs in 1978 on prospecting, and its estimates for 1979 come to 20.9 billion, representing the most massive effort made in the oil prospecting sector anywhere in the Gulf of Guinea.

It should be noted that the activities of the Gabonese Distribution Company (SOGEDI) have been transferred to the Trans-Gabonese Supply and Representation Company (STAREP).

The production activities of ELF Congo and the AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise] in the Congo are expected to increase. The production total in 1977 was 1.84 million tons, and that in 1978 2.45 million tons, including 1.42 million tons from Emeraude, 0.01 million tons from Loango and 0.01 million tons from Pointe Indienne. Production at Emeraude continues to be slow, but the life of the deposit will be longer than expected. It is expected to produce 1.3 million tons in 1979, 1 million tons in 1980, and 700,000 to 800,000 tons in 1981. It is thought that the decline in the Emeraude production will be offset by the development at Loango, which is almost complete, and where production is expected to reach its maximal potential of 1.5 million tons in 1979. The development at Likouala has entered an active stage. Two platforms, one for drilling and one for production, are to be completed in 1979 and production is expected to begin toward the middle of 1980. The production total is estimated at 600,000 tons for 1980 and 1.3 to 1.5 million tons for 1981. This would bring Congolese production to 2.8 million tons in 1979, 3.1 million tons in 1980, and 3.5 to 3.8 million tons in 1981. It is believed that there are deposits still to be discovered and that a total of 5 million tons can be expected by 1984-1985. The budget for 1979 calls for 14.3 billion CFA francs, i.e. almost 24 percent of the budget total, to come from the estimated 2.8 million tons of oil.

Production in Zaire came to a total of about 0.9 million tons in 1978 compared to 1.2 million tons in 1977. The installation of a water injection system should make it possible to rebuild the production of the Mibale structure gradually. Production may come to about 1 to 1.1 million tons in 1979, depending on the extent of the success of the water injection system,

and taking into account additional production which may possibly come from structures in which drilling is planned during the course of the year.

After more than 20 years of prospecting, Cameroon has finally become a producer nation. ELF-SEREPKA [Petroleum Prospecting and Exploitation Company of Cameroon] began exploitation of the Kolo offshore deposits in December of 1977, those off Ekundu in October of 1978, and those off Betika in February of 1979. The production in 1978 totaled 625,000 tons, including 600,000 from Kolo. It is estimated that production for 1979 will come to 1,800,000 tons, which will make it possible to meet domestic needs. This production will in fact supply the Victoria refinery (with a capacity of 1.5 to 2 million tons), on which construction has just begun and which is scheduled to be operational in 30 months, at a cost of some 40 billion CFA francs. Total Cameroon has begun work on two offshore concessions, has completed a program of seismic studies and will begin the first drilling this summer.

The American Conoco company has announced several discoveries in Chad since 1974, and there has been talk of reserves greater than those in Libya. In order to exploit them, it will be necessary for calm to be reestablished in the country and for the transportation problems to be resolved. The small refinery (with a capacity of 150,000 tons) being built in Ndjamena, linked with the Kanem deposits by an oil pipeline, will be operational in 1981. It will guarantee self-sufficiency in fuel for Chad.

The hopes entertained in Madagascar have thus far been frustrated. Only a few indications of gas and heavy oil have been discovered in the South and on the west coast. Prospecting was particularly intensive between 1967 and 1973. Ten foreign companies--French, American, Italian and Israeli--mostly in affiliation and with Malagasy capital, exploited some 70 land and offshore concessions during that period and invested 16.5 billion Malagasy francs (FMG) in 10 drillings, without obtaining encouraging results. A mission of World Bank experts has just visited Madagascar to assess the prospecting and study the possibilities of resuming such activities with the Malagasy authorities. The bituminous sandstones in Bemolanga, in the Center-West, long since known, can be exploited provided a profitable technique is employed. The University of Madagascar is participating in this research.

#### Production Slowdown in Nigeria

In 1978 Nigeria was the leading African producer of oil, on a par with Libya, with 95 million tons. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) announced that a record production figure had been reached in January 1979, with 2,441,000 barrels per day, representing an increase of 2.4 percent over December 1978 and 49 percent over January 1978. But they also announced that production would be cut back at least until the end of the year, and limited to between 2.2 and 2.4 million barrels per day.

The Nigerian budget for 1979-1980 will be financed to the extent of 75 percent by oil income in foreign exchange: 6 out of 8.8 billion naira. The authorities

regret, however, that the Nigerian economy should be so heavily dependent on oil, which makes it particularly vulnerable. Pending a diversification of resources, the NNPC has been allocated 1 billion out of 6.6 billion naira for its investment costs, and the government has announced that it may sign new contracts before the middle of the year with companies regarded as serious in their intentions for the development of exploitation in the zones reserved for the NNPC itself, in particular those in the Niger delta, in the Lake Chad basin and in the state of Anambra.

The first oil refinery, in Port Harcourt, has a processing capacity of three million tons per year. The second, in Warri, built on marshy ground in the midst of the oil zone, in the Niger delta, 400 kilometers to the southeast of Lagos, necessitated major projects and heavy investment. It was commissioned on 19 September 1978, and has a capacity of 4.5 million tons per year. Shortly afterward it experienced serious difficulty--inadequate storage capacity, difficulties in the delivery of crude oil because of the delay in the completion of an oil pipeline--and several interruptions in its activities became necessary. The third refinery, in Kaduna, is to be completed in 1980. It will have a production capacity similar to that of the Warri refinery.

The oil crisis appears to have reactivated plans for a gas liquefaction plant in Bonny, on the basis of an agreement signed between the NNPC and five oil companies, to produce liquefied gas for export to the United States and Europe.

Angola has regained the production level achieved prior to independence. In 1978 it produced 9.5 million tons of oil, and plans to apply for membership in the OPEC next year. Its production, which is currently 160,000 barrels per day, will increase to 200,000 barrels per day in 2 years' time.

The National Angolan Oil Company (SONANGOL), which has a monopoly on the oil sector, has granted concessions for prospecting to more than 20 foreign companies, including the AGIP (Italian ENI group), which is providing training for Angolan oil technicians in Italy. Total-African Oil Company (CFP group), which pursued drilling in Angola in the 1960s and '70s, has just signed a prospecting agreement on behalf of the SONANGOL pertaining to a maritime area of some 4,000 square kilometers off Rwanda. Within the framework of developing relations between Angola and Brazil, these two countries signed a cooperation protocol calling for the sale of one million tons of Angolan oil to Brazil beginning in 1980, and making it possible for BRASPETRO [overseas operations branch of PETROBRAS (Brazilian Petroleum Corporation)] to operate in the prospecting, exploitation and production sectors in Angola.

Prospecting for natural gas is continuing in the province of Cabinda and, it is said, may lead to success by 1981.

Ghana officially became a producer country on 24 November 1978, thanks to a small maritime deposit off Saltpond, which is being exploited by Agri-Petco International, Inc. (Ghana). Production is expected to stabilize

toward the middle of this year at about 5,000 barrels per day, far short of the country's needs. Prospecting is continuing in the Tano and Volta basins, in the Keta zone and all along the coast.

The Republic of South Africa (RSA) has in the past imported 90 percent of its oil from Iran. Now the new Iranian government has decided, as the Arab countries officially did long ago, to suspend exports to the RSA, and on the other hand, the General Assembly of the UN, for its part, urged an oil embargo last January. The South African economy does not seem to be overly much affected. In fact, foreseeing an oil crisis, the RSA began in the 1960s to establish a reserve, which is currently estimated at 42 million tons, while its annual consumption is about 15 million tons. It set about systematically purchasing all the oil available on the Rotterdam free market, the more easily since if it lacks oil deposits, it does have veins of gold. The steps designed to guarantee secrecy about oil supplies were strengthened and the purchase price exceeded the official OPEC price by up to 80 percent. South Africa's energy needs however are only filled by oil to the extent of 24 percent. For the greater part of these needs, coal, of which it has vast reserves which can be exploited immediately, is used. It also makes use of synthetic oil produced from a procedure derived from those used in Germany during the last war. The SASOL [South African Oil Supply Company] 2 gassified coal plant, being completed in Secunda, in the eastern Transvaal, will go into production in 1980, two years ahead of schedule. However at the beginning of June, the government announced limiting measures, along with a 40 percent increase in sales prices for fuels.

#### New Energy Sources

Faced with the oil crisis, imaginations have come alive in Africa as elsewhere. First of all, steps are being taken to reduce fuel expenditures: limitation on automotive vehicle speeds (to 100 kilometers in Morocco, and 70 in the RSA). Interest is also being shown in natural gas reserves (Tanzania is evaluating those on the island of Songo-Songo), and in the bituminous schist deposits which just a short time ago appeared unlikely to be profitable (in Morocco and Madagascar). The uses of coal are being re-discovered and there are plans for the production of synthetic hydrocarbons (in Rhodesia). Thoughts are turning toward geothermal energy (Kenya is building a unit, and Ethiopia is pursuing research). And in all the African countries there is increasing interest in solar energy, so abundant since it is inexhaustibly renewable. Experimental programs are in progress in the particularly sunny countries of the Sahel, with a view to electrifying isolated villages (Mali), pumping water and meeting hot water needs for health establishments (Senegal), cooking food (Upper Volta), and operating school television programs (Niger). Egypt has ordered a fully equipped solar laboratory and mobile unit for solar research from France. Tunisia is beginning to produce collector units, Morocco is studying the possibility of establishing a solar energy center, etc. President Seyni Kountche stated just recently that with the energy complex based on coal at Anou Araren, the Kandadji and W dams on the Niger River, the popularization of solar and wind energy sources, Niger can very soon achieve self-sufficiency in energy.



## On the Agenda for International Organizations

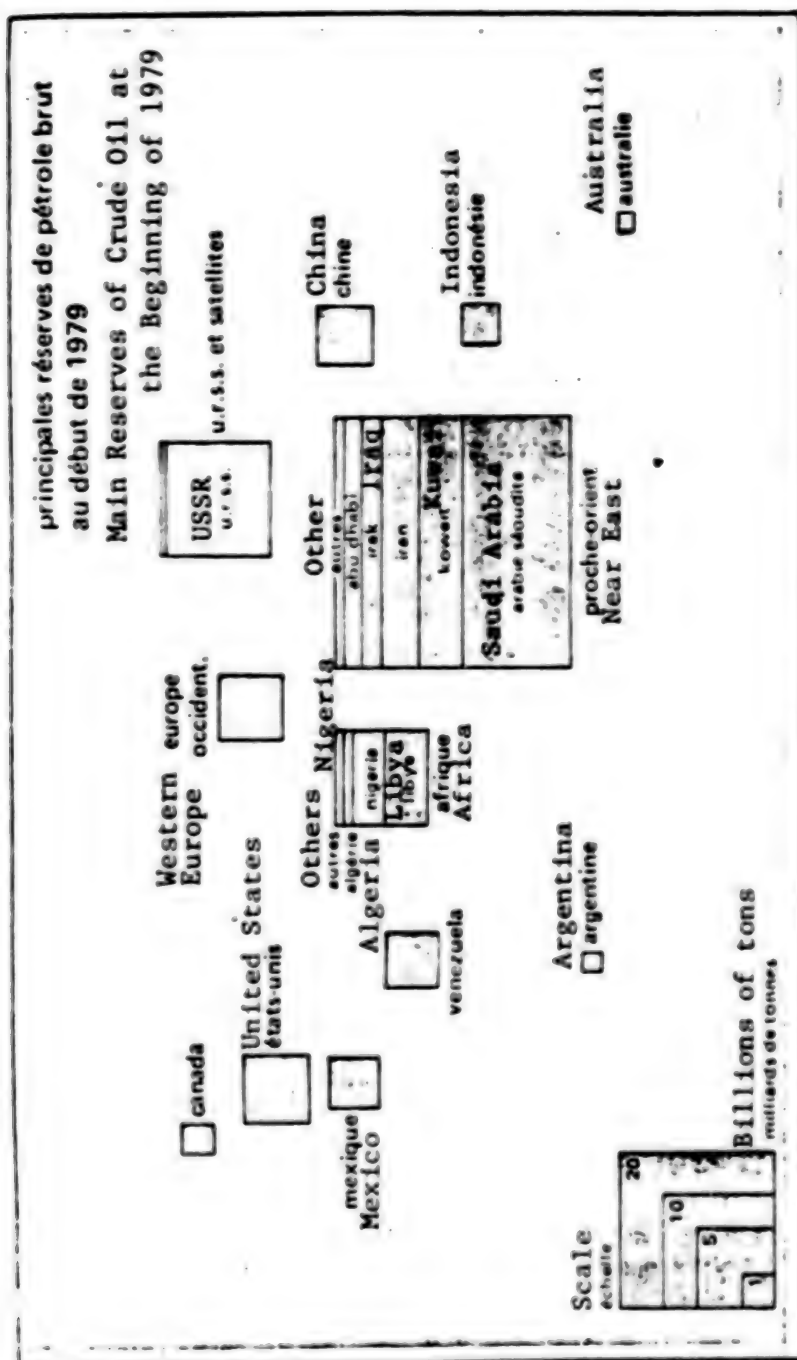
The major international organizations for cooperation have concerned themselves with the situation of the countries in the process of development with regard to the oil crisis, in a more or less objective fashion.

Within the framework of the talks with a view to renewing the EEC-ACP convention agreed upon in Lome, the Brussels Commission has proposed a plan of action for mining and energy cooperation (report published on 19 January 1979). It states that, on the one hand, the EEC depends on foreign sources for 75 percent of its ore supplies and 80 percent of its oil. On the other hand, the countries of the third world possess about 45 percent of the resources, but generally speaking cannot exploit them alone due to lack of technical means and financing. Their needs in these sectors are estimated at \$5 billion per year. Now in 1977, investments came to about \$126 million. In Africa 10 years ago (excluding the RSA), they came to \$3 million, while in 1976 there were none, and the figure for 1977 was \$360,000. Therefore the commission proposes, with a view to developing prospecting and exploration, that technical aid to the ACP in the geological and mining survey sector be strengthened, and new schemes found to encourage investment-- establishment of national or regional funds, allocation of risk capital, to promote production investments, to facilitate the participation of host countries in the company capital of enterprises to be established, to plan for standard agreements for protecting investments, and to establish a community guarantee system.

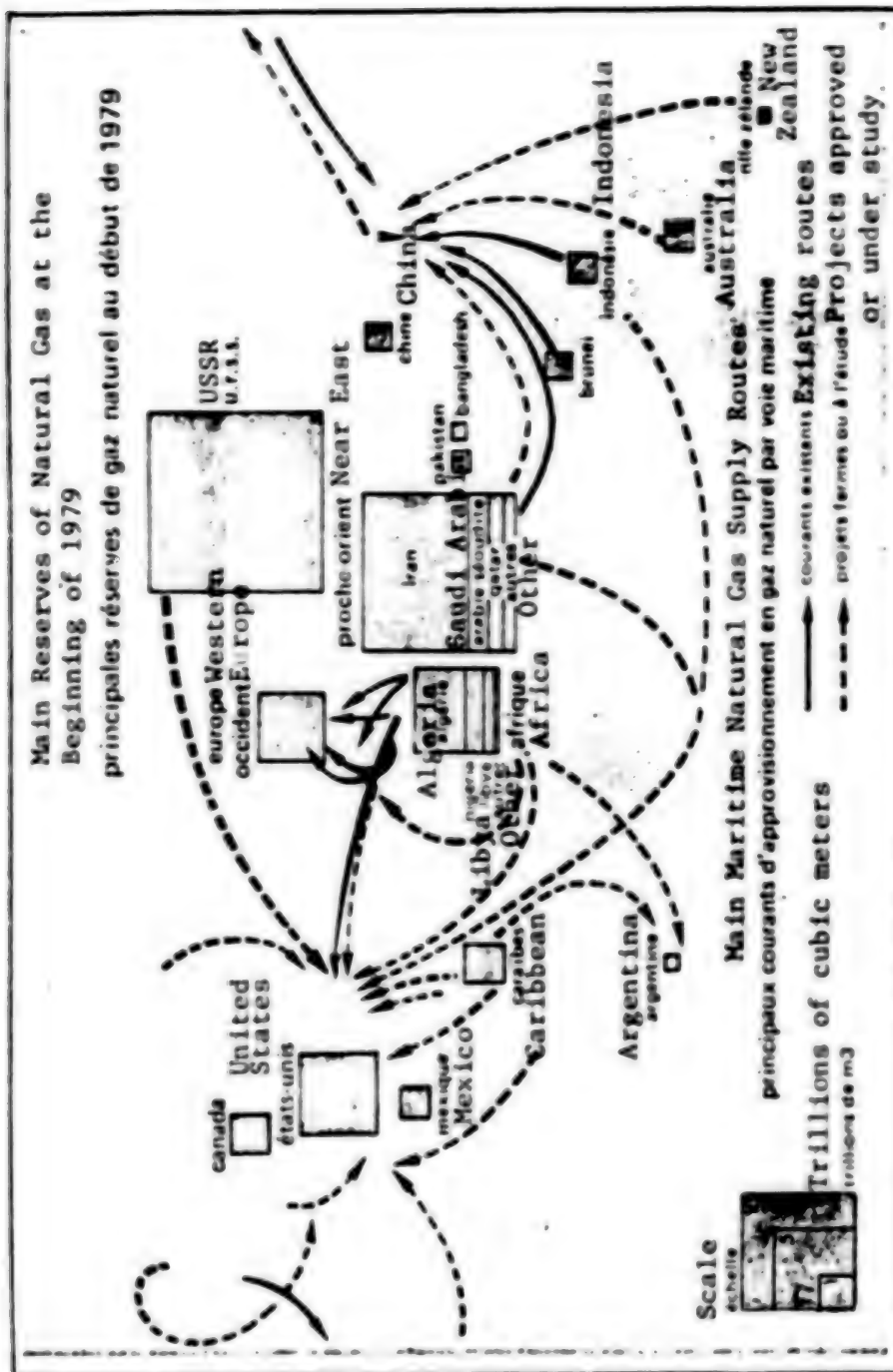
The World Bank also has decided to encourage research on and exploitation of energy sources, mainly oil and natural gas, but also coal and others (board of directors, 16 January 1979). Its goal is to free the PVD [developing countries] from the burden of their oil imports, and to increase the available quantities. According to the assessments of its experts, the cost of oil imports by the non-producing PVD came to 14.3 billion dollars in 1975, and would reach 38.3 billion in 1985. As to the PVD which are producer countries, their exports would increase by 12 percent a year from now until 1985, thus coming to 25 billion dollars, presuming that the increase in oil costs will follow the rate of inflation. These experts estimate moreover that the production of the PVD which are not members of the OPEC, which came to 190 million tons in 1978, could reach 425 million tons by 1985 and 520 million tons by 1990. Thus some 50 of the Third World countries, or more, could meet their oil needs.

It is for this reason that the World Bank is proposing to aid the Third World countries in this sector, by means of loans, amounting to about 20 percent of each project, granted by the bank under the usual conditions, or by the IDA [International Development Association] under "favorable" conditions, which loans the governments would have to promise to repay. This aid would be used for the drafting of plans, the establishment or strengthening of national bodies, the training of their personnel, research and

exploitation. A plan was established for the years 1979-1981 (with the year beginning on 1 July), including 30 projects, of which 22 could reach the financing decision stage, with the World Bank planning to allocate \$500 million to them during the first year. The African nations which have begun negotiations include Chad, Zaire, Tunisia and Egypt.







## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**WEST AFRICAN BANKS MEETING ENDS--**Dakar, 2 Sep (AFP)--According to a communique published at the end of its 5-day meeting in Dakar, the Association of African Central Banks is devoting its efforts to prevent the degradation of the development prospects of the developing countries. During this meeting, the governors of the associated central banks exchanged views on current monetary and financial problems, particularly those being studied by the International Monetary Fund such as the substitute account, watching of the rates of exchange and the facilities placed at the disposal of the developing countries to support their balance of payments and their development objectives. The meeting conferred on the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank the status of cooperating member of the African Center for Monetary Studies, an organization responsible for studying the monetary problems of the African countries and for promoting monetary cooperation in Africa. The Association of African Central Banks also elected a new chairman. He is Mr Abdoulaye Fadiga of the Ivory Coast who is a governor of the central bank of the West African states. It reelected Dr Alvin Bersford Taylor and Mr Abderrahim Oumran to their respective positions of general director and assistant general director of the African Center for Monetary Studies. Finally, it decided that the next meeting of the association will take place in 1981. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0900 GMT 2 Sep 79 AB]

**UGANDAN EMBASSY IN LESOTHO CLOSES--**Maseru, Lesotho, 3 Sep (AFP)--The Ugandan Embassy in Lesotho will be closed down next month, a Ugandan representative announced here today. He said the Kampala government had taken the decision to "cut expenses," and that the two countries would continue to maintain full diplomatic relations through the Ugandan High Commission in Zambia. This announcement follows the departure for Kampala yesterday of the Ugandan ambassador, Mr A. Oseku. Ugandan relations with Lesotho--an independent mountain kingdom geographically within South Africa's borders--were first established under the regime of President Idi Amin in 1975. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA]

MACHEL MESSAGE TO NETO--Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and Minister of Planning Marcelino dos Santos left yesterday for Angola as a special envoy from President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and of FRELIMO Samora Moises Machel. Minister Marcelino dos Santos is carrying a message from President Samora Machel to President of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Neto. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 79 p 1]

ZAMBIAN FLIGHTS TO SMUTS--Lusaka--Zambian Airways 707 cargo jets are landing twice a week at Jan Smuts airport. The flights are likely to continue but an agreement between South Africa and Zambia for regular services is not on the cards "for the time being." Zambian Airways general manager, Brigadier Enos Haimbe said the flights were on an "ad hoc basis" to carry urgently needed commodities to the landlocked republic. But a Zambian Airways cargo official said this week the flights were economically viable for the Zambians. "We are hoping that an agreement for regular service will be reached," he said. At present the service--the only direct link between the two countries--consists of two Zambian Airways flights, one each on Saturday and Sunday. A third flight of a chartered South African Airways plane arrives and departs on Tuesdays. Direct passenger services between Zambia and South Africa are not being contemplated, Brigadier Haimbe said. Shipping sources say the north-bound flights have brought in essential mining equipment for the northern copperbelt. Other goods include frozen fish and insecticides. The flights have been returning to South Africa virtually empty, the shipping sources said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Aug 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420



NETO: CUBAN ASSISTANCE PARAMOUNT, SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Text of address by President Agostinho Neto in the Futungo de Belas on 31 July 1979]

[Text] Yesterday in the Futungo de Belas, Comrade President Agostinho Neto received pioneers who have returned from Cuba for a vacation. The president delivered the following impromptu address, during which he announced that another group of students will go to Cuba next year.

"The Struggle Continues!

"Victory Is Certain!

"Comrade officials of the Organization of Pioneers, comrade teachers, comrade students, outstanding in your classes, who have been especially awarded this trip to Angola to spend some time with your parents in your own land:

"We are very pleased to see all of you. We are very glad to have this chance to note this historical fact that it is the duty of our pioneers, our students to acquire political competence, civic competence, intellectual competence, to be ready to assume more important duties in the future, at the level of your colleagues, or of government institutions and departments, or in all the provinces and in all the sectors where we are now working more competently, more capably than we have done before. Therefore, my congratulations to the comrade pioneers who have distinguished themselves in the two schools that are functioning for Angolan pioneers on the Isle of Youth in Cuba, to those who have been contributing to the good name of our country and the good name of our students, particularly the pioneers who are outside the country.

Cuba's Contribution To Training of Cadres

"Naturally, I cannot fail to mention that those students who have gone to Cuba, who have gone outside our country to complete their training and

their education, are those who have the confidence of our party, and so they should organize at the party level, so that our organization, the MPLA-Labor Party, can function as we would like it to function. The youngest citizens of our country, the working classes of our country, our intellectuals, cannot fail to recognize the prestigious international conduct of our Cuban comrades. Sometimes we forget this. Our Cuban comrades have made a major contribution to the training of our cadres. It is the Cubans who have made training possible for many of our workers who had no opportunity for training. During the colonial period, they did not have the facilities which the Socialist Republic of Cuba is offering today. It was Cuba that offered the advantages we are seeing now with our own eyes, advantages that have enabled young people to continue their education, and turned the pioneers into men and women worthy of our country.

"Cuba has always performed its internationalist duty with great dignity, with much affection for our people, with great satisfaction and humility. It is that internationalist duty which has made our countries friends, which links our countries more and more closely, not only politically but in terms of humanity and patriotism, I would say. Thus the comrades who have been honored, teachers and young pioneers, alike, were singled out for their merit. We feel it is not just individual merit, but Cuba's meritorious performance in the training of cadres. This year, more comrades, more pioneers, will go to Cuba. We hope to send 1,200 more pioneers to Cuba, in addition to those who are already there.

"Obviously, this requires better organization, better planning of education programs, better preparation on the part of those who manage the sector for the training of cadres, but we believe our party can see that all these functions are handled by our officials.

#### Study Not Simply Technical Training

"I hope that during their stay here, we will be able to hear about each of these outstanding comrades, teachers and students alike. Each of the pioneers who has been singled out for his good example will go to a province tomorrow--each one will certainly go to the province of his choice--and we hope to hear how they set the example we need, for every pioneer, for every student, and demonstrate that study does not simply mean technical training, but training that requires of everyone, and especially our youth, a sense of responsibility for our country, for our people. They should also set a needed example, showing how each pioneer must be loyal to the policy outlined by our party--a political line that is well defined and from which we must not and cannot stray, regardless of our personal circumstances or the consequences to us.

"Therefore, I wish the comrades 'bon voyage.' I hope they can set this example in our country until they go back, and that they can continue to be outstanding--both the teachers and the pioneers. I would also hope



that they will be a great help to the other comrades who will be studying in Cuba, to those who are going for the first time, who are also going to engage in their patriotic education, their technical and revolutionary training.

"So I thank you very much for joining me in this visit, and I hope that when you return we will have another chance to talk about your experiences when you have visited your families, your friends and your land, after having spend some time away from them.

"Thank you very much.

"The Struggle Continues!

"Victory Is Certain!"

6362

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING WILL ANALYZE COUNTRY'S SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 79 p 1

[Unattributed Article: "Socioeconomic and Military Situation Is Target of Study"]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Agostinho Neto, the fourth ordinary session of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]--Labor Party Central Committee has been convening in Luanda since yesterday. The work agenda, according to reliable sources, includes the country's socio-economic and military situation.

The Central Committee is to approve the final decisions of the first national meeting of the Central Committee Commission, held in Luanda from 6 to 8 August.

Since its election by the first MPLA Congress in December 1977, the Central Committee has had three ordinary sessions and one extraordinary one which made basic decisions for the reinforcement of the party's directive role, within the framework of the class struggle which endows the revolution with continuity in power.

Composed of 45 active members and 9 alternates, the Central Committee is the MPLA-Labor Party's executive branch in the interval between two congresses and should, as a rule, meet twice a year.

An 11-member Policy Board with 3 alternates ensures the carrying out of the policy line between Central Committee meetings.

There are 27 FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] higher officers and 3 women on the Central Committee, which held its last ordinary meeting last 14 February.

After a 9-hour work period, the meeting adjourned without making its decisions known.

The first ordinary session approved directives for the implementation of the first congress resolutions and elected the first secretariat. At the second session, the Central Committee recognized the need to purge the state machinery and established the Personnel Department to be directly subordinate to Comrade President Agostinho Neto.

In December of last year, it held an extraordinary meeting in which, among other resolutions, it decided to step up the ideological battle against the petit bourgeois and reinforce the use of discipline within the armed forces. This meeting took on an historical importance, for it was here that the revolutionary leader formally decreed that "the most important issue is to solve the people's problems."

8870

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

BUREAUCRACY FAULTED FOR ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Aug 79 pp 2, 4

[Unattributed article: "Motion To Combat Bureaucracy Approved"]

[Text] Vije--the party's provincial committee met in ordinary session in this city on 4 and 5 August to study problems related to political, economic and social development. The committee coordinator, Manuel Quarta (Punza), a member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee, conducted the undertaking.

On terminating the work on both party and government structures, the committee recommended serious and forthright opposition against bureaucracy which prevents solving the people's problems.

As we can see in the last communication sent to the press, government structures are to do everything in their power to overcome existing inadequacies, particularly in regard to providing supplies of prime necessity to the people.

Another decision reached was to augment the organization of party structures in the production units, in order to improve operation methods, to increase control, production and productivity.

To achieve the complete fulfillment of national reconstruction tasks, the meeting also suggested the need to augment control and unity in the party and among the people.

In the motion approved on completing the work, the participants unconditionally commended the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Agostinho Neto for the judicious and inspired leadership with which they conducted the Angolan revolution.

They likewise commended Comrade President Agostinho Neto's previous talks given in Lubango and in Menongue, where he emphasized the first and foremost importance of solving the people's problems. On the other hand, he reaffirmed his support for the people of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa against racism, apartheid and other forms of suppression.

KUANDO-KUBANGO TARGET OF DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Bases of Kuando-Kubango's Socioeconomic Development Launched"]

[Excerpt] Comrade Agostinho Neto, who was on a 2-day work visit to Kuando-Kubango province, at the head of an important party-governmental delegation, returned to the country's capital early last night.

Shortly after his arrival in Menongue, the head of state held several work meetings with members of the presidential delegation. Also participating in these meetings were members of the party's provincial committee and delegates from governments recognized in Kuando-Kubango. The operation's objective is to give priority to the province's most urgent needs in the political, economic and social sectors.

The final report, which Lucio Lara, of the party's political bureau, read at the closing session, around 1800, was very clear. The discussion centered upon ways and means of solving problems which are related to and are hampering the province's development. Following a profound analysis of the problems posed, delegates sought satisfactory solutions in such sectors as defense, transportation, construction, health, supplies, education, social welfare, fuel, agriculture and industry. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party is responsible for organizing and directing the work to be carried out.

The dates finally set for the beginning of a new stage in the life of the Kuando-Kubango people are 8 and 9 August. This province, to which colonial dereliction has given the name, "the other end of the earth," is called upon, as an integral part of the country, to participate in the development and building up of a new world, with progress and social justice.

To do this, it is urgent to allay the people's apprehensions, and very specially those of the Kuando-Kubango people who are very particularly the object of frequent invasions by racists and their agents. Since this is so, participants in the Menongue meeting, immediately after defense, gave priority

to transportation. They did this because the province is keenly suffering the effects of the lack of transportation and communication. However, these are the bases for the solution of many other problems. Once the transportation problem is solved, we shall be in a far better position to attend to the difficulties of hundreds of thousands of Angolans who are returning in waves from Namibia where they were subjected to racist domination.

The Menongue meeting, in short, marks the starting point for the complete utilization of the province's existing resources. Despite their traditional dedication to animal husbandry and small family farming, there are developmental possibilities other than farming if we consider their important waterways. On the other hand, the subsoil conceals rich mineral deposits, such as, gold and diamonds. Their removal will certainly begin just as soon as they have built the substructure which so far does not exist.

#### To Contribute to Strengthening National Unity

This second trip which the comrade president is making within 2 weeks to Kuando-Kubango and which meets halfway the word of command: "It is of the greatest importance to solve the people's problems," highlights another concern of the party--that of putting a stop to the country's distorted development, a burdensome colonial inheritance. In fact, the colonists consigned inland provinces to oblivion. They saw their people submerged in hunger, disease, illiteracy and other ills, while those on the coast were experiencing a certain industrial development at the service of foreign interests. Now, only by establishing development poles throughout the province will it be possible to hasten the raising of the people's standard of living and contribute to strengthening national unity and the worker-peasant alliance.

The results of the decisions arrived at yesterday in Menogues will not become automatically perceptible by the mere presence of some top experts from any of the ministries. First of all, they call for the people's concerted effort and determination to carry them out by fulfilling all the directives of the MPLA-Labor Party, which Comrade Agostinho Neto so effectively heads.

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CSO: 4401



STUDENTS BACK FROM GDR, CUBA REVIEW EXPERIENCES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Aug 79 p 2

[Unattributed article: "We Need To Face National Realities"]

[Excerpt] A group of youth affiliated with the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth returned home last week. For 10 months they had been attending a politicoideological training course in the FDJ [Free German Youth] school in the GDR and in the UJC [Union of Cuban Youth] school in Cuba.

The course, which was given in Spanish, consisted of the study of three basic subjects, namely, political economy, bibliography and Marxist-Lenin philosophy.

During their stay in these friendly countries, the Angolan youth formed an auxiliary group so that those students who found some difficulty in grasping the material could also take an active part in the classes. The course took place in an atmosphere of mutual assistance and the delegation received good grades, which fact will contribute to strengthening the party's youth organization structures in our country.

"We had the opportunity to study some practical and theoretical subjects and become acquainted with the practical work of the FDJ," said Comrade Pedro Gaspar, from the Navy Political Commissariat and a JMPLA-Party Youth militant. The practical classes which were given, he added, terminated with visits to light textile and agricultural industries so that the students could experience at first hand what they had been taught.

Joao Bacala, from Cabinda, who attended the same course in Cuba, then told us that "the UJC is quite well organized and united and carries out several duties in the economic, political and cultural field." This youth was pleased with the way the UJC structures and idealizes its operations and was also glad to note how the members of this youth organization, following higher instructions, inspired in the young students a love of study. The practical classes in the UJC school were also brought to a close with visits to historical sites, factories and cooperatives.

Activities of a political, sports, cultural and recreational nature were also an integral part of our youths' stay in these countries.

Within the framework of solidarity with the struggling people, the students who were in the GDR participated in a campaign for the support of the Vietnamese people when the latter were the victims of Chinese aggression; they also met with delegations coming from Latin America and Asia.

8870

CSO: 4401

GDR RADIO DONATION WILL HELP SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Radio Donation Will Strengthen Present Bonds of Friendship"]

[Text] During a symbolic ceremony held yesterday morning at the Luanda port, the ambassador from the GDR to Angola, Horst Schoen, presented a donation of 3,200 radios from the German workers to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party. Present at the ceremony were Comrades Antonio Lengue and Antonio Quintas, respectively chief of the party's cooperation and the head of the DAF of the party cell in Oporto.

The GDR ambassador expressed his gratification in presenting the donation financed by his country's workers which will greatly contribute to strengthening the already existing friendly relations between our two peoples and parties and will also help to alleviate some of the MPLA-Labor Party's concerns related to social communication. On closing, Comrade Schoen made it clear that this donation would by no means be the last one.

On taking the floor, Antonio Lengue, representing the MPLA-Labor Party, on expressing thanks, spoke highly of the loyalty with which the GDR workers have been helping our people since the beginning of the struggle for national liberation.

He added that the donation just mentioned is synonymous with the solidarity of the German people led by the SED [Socialist Unity Party of German], expertly guided by Comrade Heinrich Honecker and which tallies with the words of MPLA-Labor Party president, Comrade Agostinho Neto, when he said: "The most important issue is to solve our people's problems." This donation, he said, will enable our people to hear the directives from our party, the MPLA-Labor Party, and thus to contribute to our continuing to take ever greater strides toward the promotion of socialism.

8870

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

**PRIVATE FORWARDING AGENTS**—According to a note from the Foreign Trade Ministry, all the ministries and secretariats of state should advise the state enterprises and other agencies under their jurisdiction to stop resorting to private customs dispatch agents, thus helping to bring in new revenue for the state. By decree of the president of the Republic, the National Dispatch Enterprise (ANGODESPACHOS) has been created, aimed at gradually taking over the activities exercised by private forwarding agents, who have made huge profits with a minimum of work. ANGODESPACHOS will come to exercise the functions that were formerly entrusted to private forwarding agents, and this will require stronger organization and capacity to respond to the requests of the various agencies. As soon as circumstances permit, the Foreign Trade Ministry will also create a Regional Customs Dispatch Enterprise in Benguela Province. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 79 p 2] 6362

**SUPPORT FOR RECENT DECISIONS**—At 0900 hours in Luanda, a popular demonstration of support is planned for the decisions announced by Comrade President Agostinho Neto at the two recent rallies in Menongue and Lubango. With the slogan "The Most Important Task Is To Resolve the Problems of the People," the Urban Committee of the party is organizing a rally, which should be a great step in the strengthening of national unity, aimed at the active mobilization of the people in defense of territorial integrity and stronger solidarity with the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. It should be a mass rally, reaffirming the participants' support for Comrade President Agostinho Neto, the indisputable leader of the MPLA-Labor Party. The slogans provided urge the people to struggle to establish the bases of popular power and to join battle against internal reaction and international imperialism, which seeks to destabilize our revolution. "Of its own will, Angola is, and will be, the determined vanguard of the revolution in Africa." This is one of the slogans provided for the rally, which is a good illustration of the participants' determination to carry out the tasks announced by the comrade president. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 79 p 1] 6362

**CUBAN NONALINEMENT DELEGATION**—A Cuban delegation led by Armando Hart, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban

Communist Party and minister of culture, arrived yesterday in our country for a working visit. Welcoming the Cuban delegation were Antonio dos Santos Franca (Ndalú), secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the MPLA-Labor Party for the Department of Culture and Sports, and Antonio Jacinto, member of the CC and secretary of state for culture, as well as Jaime Crombet Hernandez, the Cuban ambassador accredited to our country. Approached by the press, the Cuban leader first expressed his pleasure at being in Angola. He explained that the purpose of the visit is to take up some questions related to the next summit conference of nonaligned countries, to be held in Havana in September. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 79 pp 1, 4] 6362

YUGOSLAV AGREEMENTS--The Ministry of Agriculture signed several agreements with a Yugoslav agricultural and industrial company here in Luanda yesterday. The Yugoslav enterprise and the Angolan Government will carry out a number of joint development projects in the Luanda industrial region under the terms of these agreements. In the light of the results of studies made last year by experts of the Yugoslav enterprise, irrigated areas will be used for the production of fruit and dairy products. A milk production complex with 5,250 cows and four milk processing plants will be established, with a planned annual production of 23,000 tons of milk and 1,300 tons of meat up to 1985. The project also envisions the building of a housing complex providing accommodation for 7,000 people, which will also have the necessary basic facilities, including a medical center, a school complex and a social and sports center. [Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 29 Aug 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

TRADE UNION OFFICIALS TRAINED IN USSR

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] "The creation of new branches of activities in our Central Labor Union Organization--UNTC [General Union of Workers]--places the need to train cadres that would insure its operations in the first place among the concerns of this organization. This was the reason for our trip abroad, and we are sure that we shall try to place all our knowledge at the service of the UNTC and all our workers in general ... and 'bapur cana n'cadja' (the boat will not run aground)." This was how Comrade Pedro Mendes Pereira summed up the importance of the course he took for 10 months and recently concluded in Moscow with three other comrades, dealing with the political and administrative labor union organization.

The course was given at the Superior School of the Soviet Labor Union Movement, and delegations from 36 countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East took part in it. Our participation was within the framework of cooperation and support which the Soviet Central Labor Union has always given to our workers. Of Portuguese-speaking countries only Angola and our country participated in this course which ran from August of last year to June of this year. Mendes Pereira regretted the absence of comrades from Cape Verde in view of the need of parallel development of our labor union structures, in line with the greater program of our party.

Economics, history of the Soviet and international labor union movement, scientific communism, labor union organization, labor laws and socialist economic planning were the main subjects of the course.

"We think that practical application of these subjects will certainly contribute to the progress of our organization, because it is necessary for our central labor union to decentralize its action throughout the country and at the same time to concentrate all the workers around it," stressed Comrade Mendes Pereira.



According to the information of the UNTC delegate, the Guinea-Bissau group and the Angolan group (who were always together in the solution of problems or participation in any activity because of the language and our political opinions) during the course had several contacts and exchanges of experience with various Soviet and international mass organizations represented there.

11634

CSO: 4401

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### PORTUGUESE CREDITS GRANTED IN FOOD SECTOR

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Jul 79 p 8

[Text] Two lines of credit, one for \$8 million and the other for \$1.5 million, were granted to Guinea-Bissau for the purchase of merchandise in Portugal to be imported and distributed by the People's Warehouses and Socomin.

The first line of credit, estimated at close to 300,000 contos was obtained from Portuguese firms in the north and is destined for importation of fishing lines and "bandas". The products should arrive in Bissau during this month "to show the people that the import promises are being kept and the promise to prevent our agricultural products from going to neighboring territories," said the director of the People's Warehouses when he returned from Portugal yesterday morning.

The other financing estimated at 50,000 contos was with the Banco Totta e Acores and is with the distributing firm Empoc for the purchase of food products for the two supermarkets to be opened in Bissau shortly.

Comrade Coutinho, who was accompanied by other officials of People's Warehouses, the Socomin, and State Commissariat of Commerce, Industry and Crafts, made contacts with the Portuguese Navigation Company, with Naguicave and Trans-Sintra concerning problems making difficult transportation of merchandise between Lisbon and Bissau.

Taking advantage of the stay in Portugal, the trade delegation took part in the meeting of Actimesa (Luso-Guinea Joint Economic Enterprise) administrative council.

11634

CSO: 4401

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

**MILITARY OFFICIAL IN PORTUGAL**--Comrade Agostinho Cabral d'Almada (Gazela), the commander of the Guinean air force, returned to Bissau yesterday morning after a visit to Portugal at the invitation of the Chief of General Staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces, General Ramalho Eanes. Comrade Agostinho Cabral d'Almada also visited several air bases and had the opportunity to observe the advances in military aviation. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Jul 79 pp 1, 8] 11634

**DROUGHT, INSECTS PLAGUE CROPS**--Bissau 28 Aug (AFP)--A communique from the state commission for rural development, published to alert the public, says that the results of agricultural activities for this year in Guinea-Bissau are likely to be very bad. The communique indicated that agricultural activity is threatened by drought and the irregularity of rainfall which favored an invasion by destructive insects. The worst hit crops are rice, a staple of the population's diet and peanuts, the principal export product. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1210 GMT 28 Aug 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MOI'S FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE HAILED

Nairobi BARAZA in Swahili 23 Aug 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Conversations, a Year Which Was Very Successful!"]

[Text] Last week can be called "Moi's Week." This is because of the very hard work which he did. Because in only 1 week, the great President Daniel arap Moi was able to collect 27 million Shillings during public meetings to assist primary schools.

This must be a record not yet attained by any other leader on the whole continent of Africa. Therefore we can say without any fear at all that President Moi is breaking records.

This success resulted from the great liking which the citizens of Kenya everywhere in our great republic have for him. Wherever he went, thousands and thousands of people came to greet him, and they were ready to respond to his call and make their contributions with enthusiasm. Those who had the possibility gave generously and those who did not have the possibility gave what they had with them.

The President's trip to Nyanza Province was very pleasant. The contributions of the citizens--and his personal contribution--were very satisfactory. During his trip to Central Province, in Othaya and Mathira districts, the situation was also very satisfactory, the same as that in Nyanza.

During all these meetings, President Moi gave mawaidha [translation unknown] which improved the lives of all citizens. Truly, as he said himself, his government is one of deeds, in addition it is a speedy government, it is not a hesitant government. His government wants the rapid development of every corner of the country.

President Moi has often made other trips, unofficial trips, to see with his own eyes the condition of affairs. One trip like this, which he made unexpectedly without any announcement, was the trip to Kenyatta National Hospital early this year and another was a trip to Kiambu Hospital early this week.

A few weeks ago, President Moi made an unexpected trip to a secondary school for girls in a hamlet of the city of Nairobi and he provided 75,000 Shillings from his funds to help this school to succeed.

One year of President Moi's administration was completed well yesterday. It is a year to be bragged about very much, because during this year President Moi has done marvels in this country. Today, President Moi has begun his second year of administration. This undoubtedly is an indication of further marvels.

Yesterday all the citizens mourned the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, because it was the date he left us. Prayers were said in churches and mosques throughout the republic. President Moi was not left behind. When he was among the citizens, he led the mourning for the father of the nation, the founder of our nation of Kenya who left us after doing much for us.

CSO: 4407

## MOI COMMENDS ARMED FORCES FOR DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Aug 79 pp 1, 24

[Text] **PRESIDENT** Moi yesterday commended the Armed Forces for their high discipline and good conduct.

The President, who was addressing a passing out parade for Army officers at the Armed Forces Training College, Lanet, said discipline had earned Kenya a good name.

He said that since independence the Army had displayed a high degree of discipline and projected a good image to the public.

The President said he was proud of the soldiers, and appealed to them to maintain that standard and spirit and to be ready to defend the country at a moment's notice.

President Moi also advised junior officers to

respect their seniors, and stressed that promotion would only be on merit.

The President said officers should also be trained in various other trades besides military tactics to make them all-round officers.

President Moi said the parade was very impressive and thanked all those involved in training the officers.

Receiving a cheque for 30,000/- from the Chief of the General Staff, Lt-Gen J K. Mulinge, for Kabarak High School the President said he was not tribalistic. He said he welcomed students from all parts of the country to the school.

The parade was also attended by Defence Minister James Gichuru, the Commander of the Kenya Air Force, Brig. Gichuru, and many other dignitaries.

CSO: 4420



## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSES ELECTION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Aug 79 p 4

[Article by Cornelius Nyambeki and James Kuria]

[Excerpt]

THE Election Laws (Amendment) Bill was passed with unusual speed after several amendments, moved by Attorney-General **Charles Njonjo**, were unanimously accepted.

The Bill now awaits Presidential assent to become law.

Among the issue accepted was that of raising the election expenses' ceiling to 40,000/- for the National Assembly and 20,000/- for local governments.

The limitation of election expenses would date from nomination day, Mr. Njonjo said.

But the amendment introduced a new element of nine areas where expenses will be taken into account for the purposes of a return to the Supervisor of Elections by candidates.

These cover purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit or gift of money or anything of value lawfully made in

respect of election expenses.

Personal expenses and miscellaneous expenses by candidates are also covered in the elections expenses.

Giving details of the accountable expenditures during the campaign, Mr. Njonjo said money spent at public meetings and in the hiring of any hall or premises, publishing, advertising, printing and issuing and distributing posters, messages, stationery, telephone and remuneration of election agents will be taken into account when auditing a candidate's expenses.

Other issues that will be examined, he said, include remuneration of drivers, clerks, messengers or other assistants, expenses to paid or unpaid helpers in respect of petrol or other fuel used for the purposes of bringing voters to meetings or to the polls, hiring transport and personal expenses.

The Bill also raised the

amount required for the deposit of an election petitioner to 50,000/-.

Mr. Njonjo said: "I am delighted that Members have stuck to their word of honour as agreed upon at yesterday's meeting."

He said the 50,000/- figure would serve as a deterrent to those intending to lodge frivolous and vexatious petitions which waste a lot of time for nothing", he said.

Mr. Njonjo said any person who loses in the election and wants to question the results of an election will be required to pay a cash deposit of 50,000/-.

That was the only way to judge that the petitioner is genuine, he said.

Mr. Njonjo also clarified that one does not need an election agent during the campaign.

He said, too, that if candidates were allowed to get away with personal expenses, many of them would exploit this and spend large sums.

## TWO YEAR IMF LOAN EXPECTED TO REVIVE ECONOMY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

THE \$159 million International Monetary Fund loan to Kenya should help ease restrictions on foreign trade and payments.

It follows a Government assurance on a number of fiscal measures.

But, since the loan is over a two-year period, it means that import restrictions will not be waived overnight.

However, while the IMF will not force the pace of these measures, recipient countries tend to keep up restrictions for no longer than absolutely necessary.

Other assurances in the programme, discussed between Kenya and the IMF mission which visited Nairobi in June, include promotion of exports, increase in revenue with greater efficiency and assessment and a "reasonable expansion" of credit.

The IMF loan will come to Kenya by instalments and will, in effect, support those sections of the economy particularly dependent on imported inputs. The aim is to spearhead a revival.

It has been pointed out by informed sources in Nairobi that the IMF loan testifies to the support Kenyan Government policies have.

It could mean that the other international financing agencies, like the World Bank, may now follow suit and accord more financial aid to Kenya.

The IMF loan was clinched

after detailed negotiations between the IMF delegation and the Government.

At the time a programme was worked out for this loan to be used to expand credit in general and to support any budget deficit and the balance of payments position.

Part of Kenya's problems was due to increases in the Government's budget deficit and to its borrowings from the local banks, the IMF heard. Because of the economic slowdown, the Government would be collecting 9 per cent less during the 1978-79 financial year than in 1977-78, since receipts from taxes and Customs duty were lower than expected.

The sources said the two-year term of the loan was an indication that the economy was not yet "out of the woods". The programme could be extended to a medium-term loan of two-to-five years to help Kenya out.

At a meeting of the "aid brigade" — the main aid donors to Kenya — in Paris last May, the Kenyan Government indicated that it would welcome balance of payments support in addition to support for financing specific projects.

Since then, a loan from the Netherlands — and now this IMF one — have been clear responses from donors that they support Kenya's approach to her immediate financial problems and her long-term strategy for the fight against poverty, as laid out in the 1979-83 Development Plan.

The loan would go a long way to supplementing Kenya's foreign exchange reserves,

which were depleted towards the end of last year and have been slowly built up during this year with strict import restrictions.

## Restrictions

At this time last year, Kenya had foreign exchange reserves of around Sh. 3,000 million.

These reserves then dwindled to less than Sh. 2,000 million by the end of 1978 when the import restrictions, including advance deposit schemes, were introduced.

By April this year, the restrictions were having the desired effect, and Kenya had an excess of Sh. 245 million in external receipts.

By May, the foreign exchange reserves had again topped Sh. 3,000 million.

But the overall terms of trade are still not healthy since lower yields and prices for tea and coffee are expected — with a resultant drop in export incomes.

In addition to helping with these balance of payments problems, however, the IMF loan means that the Development Plan will not be cut back as far as it would have been if this aid had not been forthcoming.

Sources say the growth rates in the plan period will be better than was envisaged before the aid came through.

The whole of Kenya's economy will slowly head towards a revival, with the loan, which will bring more aid programmes in its wake, it was forecast.

**BANKING INDUSTRY ACCUSED OF USING 'DOUBLE STANDARDS'**

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Aug 79 p 11

[Text]

THE banking industry in Kenya has been accused of using "double standards" — to frustrate African employees and favour expatriates working in the banks.

The allegation was made in Nairobi yesterday at a Press conference addressed by Mr. Isiah Kiboi, chairman of a group of chief shop-stewards representing 14 banks.

He accused the Kenya Bankers Employers Association of using double standards in employing staff, by offering better terms and conditions to expatriates, most of them Asians.

He observed that, while an African started at a salary of 1,700/ per month, an expatriate counterpart got 6,000/- besides housing and other benefits.

The senior executive director of the Kenya Bankers Employers' Association, Mr. P.E.D. Wilson, refuted the allegations made against them, and said they were making good offers to their local as well as expatriate staff.

CSO: 4420

## JUMA BOY BLASTED FOR VIOLATING COTU CONSTITUTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

THE secretary-general of the Central Organisation of Trade Unions, Mr. Juma Boy, has been blasted for running the affairs of the organisation "unconstitutionally and without consulting its governing council".

At a Press conference in Nairobi yesterday, attended by five general secretaries of the different trade unions affiliated to Cotu, it was said that Mr. Boy had betrayed the organisation's constitution.

The chairman of the Cotu action group — the Kenya Labour Front — Mr. W.K. Adell, said they had written to Mr. Boy protesting against his signing of the revised Industrial Relations Charter.

Mr. Boy, they said had convened a meeting of Cotu's executive board to give him the "go-ahead" to sign the document. The meeting, instead asked for more time to study it.

Mr. Adell said the charter could only be approved by the governing council of the organisation. "Mr. Boy has never convened any governing council meeting to discuss the signing of the charter."

The general secretaries noted that the signing would affect the life of about 400,000 organised members out of the 1,000,000 workers in Kenya.

The general secretaries explained in their letter the differences between industrial unions and craft unions and said

Mr. Boy did not know the difference.

They called upon Mr. Boy to call Cotu's supreme authority — the governing council — to consider the matter.

"Mr. Boy should not go ahead and sign the document without the prior approval of all affiliated unions," they said.

Mr. Boy was not available for comment, but a spokesman for the organisation said the discussion over signing the charter has gone through normal procedures.

CSO: 4420

CENSUS 'OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE' TO KENYA'S DEVELOPMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

**KENYANS** will be counted tonight and on the surface the exercise might appear to be an inconvenience to quite a number of people. All places of entertainment and leisure will be closed and people are urged to stay at home to facilitate the count.

The census, however, is of paramount importance to the development of this country in both the short and long run. Indeed, its importance is evidenced by the amount of money the Government is spending on the exercise — an estimated Sh. 40 million — and the number of people being committed to the job.

This year's census will be the fourth since the people of Kenya were first counted in 1948. It comes at a time when all data relating to the people living in this country is important if the Government and private institutions are to plan to meet the needs of the people of Kenya in an era when resources are scant and funds to provide services are being chewed up by inflation.

It has been widely accepted that Kenya's population growth is one of the highest in the world. At 3.3 per cent, according to the 1969 census, Kenya's population will double in 21 years. And there are indications, as Minister for Planning and Community Affairs Robert Ouko noted recently, that the rate of population growth in Kenya might have accelerated since then.

Without accurate information as to how fast exactly the population is increasing, the ages of the people living in the country, and in which parts, the Government will be reduced to the position of being a host with no knowledge of the number of its guests.

The havoc that ensues in such a situation is well-known. When applied to a nation, a similar situation can only lead to chaos.

It would mean that there will be no schools when and where they are needed; no teachers when and where they should be; no water where there should be a supply — no doctors, no nurses, no hospitals, no jobs, even roads. Worse still, there might not be even food or houses — at least not in adequate measure. Those are situations that lead to discontent — and discontent in a national context has a nasty habit of leading to turmoil.

Today's census, therefore, is not just another exercise to keep bureaucrats occupied, or to make the Government officials appear to be working. It is not a gimmick. Rather, it is an essential function — as essential as fighting crime or building a bridge or a school.

The Kenyan authorities have done a commendable job in managing the affairs of this country. One of their handicaps has been the lack of accurate figures when they have been needed. This is partly because there seems to have been a lack of appreciation by the people of the importance of accurate data on a variety of matters. Of course, there is always the danger of over-accumulation of figures, but a population census is certainly not one of them.

For the Government to fulfil the needs of the people and to formulate policies that will be beneficial to the largest possible number of Kenyans their number must be known. So must their sex, age and whereabouts. It is, therefore, important for every individual to co-operate with the census officials and cope with the inconvenience involved since this co-operation will provide our Government with the tool it badly needs if it is to continue leading the country in a manner beneficial to all Kenyans.



## NAIROBI PC DISCUSSES CENSUS PROGRAM, CRIME, HOUSING

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 19 Aug 79 p 4

[Interview with Nairobi Provincial Commissioner [PC] Paul Boit in Nairobi last week by John Esibi]

[Text] **Q. HAVING been appointed this year's Chief Census Officer for the entire republic, Mr. Boit, what is your general programme for next week's Big Count?**

**A.** I have gone around all the provinces and I am glad to announce that all the arrangements have been completed. All the enumerators and supervisors have been appointed in every district. All of them are undergoing or have already undergone thorough crash training programmes and have been given proper instructions.

**Q. Apart from just training and giving proper instructions to the enumerators, what will happen if the people are counted twice, particularly in big towns where people constantly move from one place to another? Have you taken that into account as well?**

**A.** Yes we have, but it is very difficult to get a 100 per cent census count. However what we have done is to split up areas into what we call "enumerators areas".

Each enumerator is expected to know his/her area to avoid overlapping, thus avoiding counting people twice, or leaving some out. But if it transpires later that in fact some people were counted twice, then we will have to act swiftly and the Bureau of Statistics will be instructed to repeat the exercise in that given area from where the complaint will have been received.

But, there it is again, co-operation of the public will be highly appreciated. If we are

going to count our people and maintain an accurate record, then their co-operation is required. My advice to the people in this connection is: Please answer all the questions stipulated in the questionnaire, and inform the officers accordingly if you had been counted before.

**Q. You must be having quite a different approach in different areas, say Nairobi, where the mobility of the people is fast, and apart from that, where you expect a high number of people stationed. What are you going to do in such areas?**

**A.** In Nairobi alone we are expecting about 1.2 million people to be counted. We have, however, taken sufficient measures to ensure that each enumerator has an adequate area to cover. Again my appeal to the public stands.

The Government has taken measures to ensure that public places such as bars, etc. remain closed during the night of the census, that is the night of August 24/25.

**Q. Is this one night enough for such a big count? And how many officers are employed in Nairobi alone?**

**A.** We have about 2,000 enumerators and each of them is expected to cover an area of roughly 100 houses or a population of about 500. We expect to do about 90 per cent of the count during that night, the rest will be done gradually within that same week. Take, for instance, remote areas like Turkana and other rural areas. It may not be

advisable for enumerators to go round at night.

**Q. Let us take the question of security and deal with it first. Since the majority of the people will be counted during the night don't you realise that thugs might take advantage and start terrorising people by knocking at their doors, pretending they are enumerators? Are you providing enough policemen to patrol residential areas?**

**A.** That point was severally raised at one of our meetings. But what we have done is that enumerators have been picked from areas where they are locally known to the residents. In areas where the enumerators are not known, they have been instructed to expose themselves before hand to the local community to acquaint themselves.

In towns, it has been agreed that enumerators should be accompanied by an elder from the area in question. Thirdly, we have alerted the police to intensify their patrols to avoid incidents.

Each enumerator or supervisor will be required to identify himself or herself to avoid suspicion. Again, people should report to the authorities irregular incidents they may come across.

**Q. But it takes only a few minutes or even seconds for that matter for a crime to be committed. Taking that into account, Mr. Boit, don't you agree that thugs may knock on doors and by the time the residents realise what is happening offences will have been committed?**

A. Let me deal with this aspect in two parts. In congested areas like Mathare, Shauri Moyo, Pumwani, etc., enumerators will go round accompanied by the local elders, so we don't expect (although we cannot entirely rule out possibilities) such incidents to happen. But in places where the residents have taken strong security measures by hiring guards and/or keeping other security measures including writing out boldly "Mbuu Kuli" there we intend to take quite a different approach altogether. We have agreed that questionnaires should be taken to these people earlier, so that they can fill them out and have them either returned or collected.

The arrangements are such that each enumerator will have gone round such homes to determine how many people will require that type of approach. We have therefore left this at their discretion so that residents can collect forms or have them sent through the enumerators.

It is therefore up to both the enumerators and the residents to agree on the most suitable method. We will abide by whichever method they agree upon, provided we get an accurate count.

**Q. Who are we counting? Only Kenya citizens, or are we counting foreigners as well?**

A. We are counting all the people. Citizens as well as aliens. We will be counting everybody. That will include foreigners who may be living here for one reason or another, or even just tourists who may be in Kenya that night.

**Q. If that is the case Mr. Boit, how about Kenyans abroad? What arrangements have you made for them to be counted?**

A. They will be counted as well, as we sent questionnaires to each Embassy through our Foreign Affairs Ministry. In short we are trying to determine how many Kenyans there are now, and also to keep an accurate record on how many people in all (including foreigners) we are catering for while planning for our economy and other arrangements. We would also like to know how many refugees we have.

**Q. Mr. Boit, let us now turn to the question of Nairobi as a Province. Sometime back, in 1975, you initiated a plan to form what you termed a provincial development committee. Can you tell us how far you have gone with the plan?**

A. Nairobi is a fast growing city in terms of its population. In fact right now Nairobi's population stands at about 1.2 million people. School-leavers and many other people like to come to Nairobi. The City Council as the local authority of course is expected to provide the necessary services which very often are not adequate because people keep coming in every day.

To supplement the City Council services, the Central Government is as well expected to do something towards this end, noting the fact that Nairobi is not only the capital, but also one of the modern tourist attractions in the world.

So when I initiated the Nairobi provincial development committee, I merely was providing a forum for dialogue between councillors on one hand and MPs on the other.

The committee's intentions were merely to co-ordinate other voluntary organisations such as the National Chamber of Commerce, The National Christian Council of Kenya, etc., who may be interested in taking part in the development of this city. The city is not stagnant. It is supposed to be developing and I initiated the committee.

**Q. Nairobi as planned by the colonialists was at that time a very small city. But now that the city is growing, are you also expanding its size? In other words, are the authorities making arrangements to borrow some land from the surrounding districts to extend the boundaries of Nairobi?**

A. No. Actually we haven't taken much of the land from the neighbouring districts apart from Dagoretti area, which formerly belonged to Kiambu District. But before we expand further, boundarywise, we have to ensure that the land we have at our disposal is properly utilised.

I would say that we still have enough land to play around with at the present for the development of Nairobi. But, that does not entirely rule out the possibility of one day looking for more land in neighbouring districts.

**Q. What of the responsibilities of a PC in Nairobi, vis-à-vis the responsibilities of its counterparts in other provinces where they co-ordinate services of all the Ministries in the province?**

A. Initially, the responsibilities of a PC in Nairobi are just the same as those of its counterparts in other provinces. We do the co-ordinating job. Our aim is to serve the people. If a person with a problem chooses to come to my office, we take it to the relevant Ministry.

Of course there are instances when such a person may be required to go to the offices of the Ministry concerned with the problem. But as you realise most of the services are rendered to the public through the City Council of Nairobi. I am of necessity a councillor as well. This is just to take care of the interests of the Central Government whenever the affairs of the City Council are being debated.

**Q. Since PCs are members of the relevant local government authorities, would you therefore see the need of the same officers (PCs) being Nominated MPs to take care of the interests of the Central Government?**

A. That would be a matter for major political change. It is a matter which would require the President and the entire Government to sit down and find out why such a policy should be initiated. It would not be for me, or any other PC, to suggest.

But I do imagine that such a situation would not necessarily have to arise as at the moment we fall under the provincial administration which is the Office of the President, and is adequately represented in Parliament as we have our Ministers there taking part in Parliamentary debates.

**Q. For a long time, the PC in Nairobi has operated from a tiny building. When is the PC in Nairobi going to have decent offices?**

A. Construction work on new offices for the PC for Nairobi has started. I don't know why this took such a long time, but I guess it is because we have never had sufficient funds for this job.

We are going to put up a 26-storey building to house all the provincial headquarters. The site is just between the present office and Hotel Inter-Continental.

**Q. Apart from being the PC, Mr. Boit, you also hold the portfolio of being chairman of the Nairobi Provincial Security Committee. Of late, many citizens of Nairobi have been molested and sometimes killed**

by gangsters. What measures has the committee taken to curb this menace?

A. I am glad you have turned to that issue. We are just as concerned as the wananchi are on this issue. In fact part of our responsibilities are to ensure that public law and order as well as security are maintained.

Unfortunately our work in this connection has not been that easy. This is because we have in Nairobi all sorts of thugs visiting and even residing in Nairobi. We have three types of thugs. One is the type of thugs who not only live here but move about to survive.

They use fast moving vehicles and by the time a crime is committed, it takes time for our vigilant police officers to arrive at the scene. At that time the crooks have vanished, and it takes time to catch up with them.

The other type of crooks is that one which is presumed to be either poor, or just greedy, so they intimidate the good citizens of this city. There is another yet category of criminals who have just become crooks.

This type of crooks feel that they must commit a crime to survive.

In all these incidents we first of all try and determine what might have been the motive behind a crime. Even in an incident where thugs have broken into a house, we try and establish the motive why the thugs could have broken into the house, and it would appear there are various reasons.

While we do not want to appear as if we are condoning these type of crimes or even trying to blame the victims, we know of several incidents where the owners do not want to keep

their houses under security. Sometimes it is leaked out to thugs through workers or even relatives that such people may be keeping some valuables in the house.

However, I want to make it quite clear here that these attacks have nothing to do with racial background. The motives could very well vary but often you will find that they have something in common — wealth.

However, having explained that background, I would like to urge the people of Nairobi to co-operate with the police as they have been doing. At the same time I would like to assure them that the police and everybody connected with the security committee is doing everything possible to curb these incidents. We cannot be expected to disclose all the arrangements we have at hand, but it can be safely relied upon that we are working to catch up with the crooks.

**Q. One problem confronting Nairobi residents is housing. Now talking to you in your capacity as a councillor, what steps do you think ought to be taken to alleviate the housing problem in the city?**

A. The way I see it is that we have to devise a method of putting up cheap houses for our people. We are reaching an alarming situation where commercial organisations in the city will have to complement these efforts.

Of course we should continue building other types of houses, i.e., high-cost houses, but we should concentrate on low-cost houses.

**Q. In your opinion what should come first, demolition of shanties or erection of houses?**

A. I should say we should do

it through both methods. Both, because where land is not available you have to demolish the shanties to put up decent houses. Where land is available it may not be necessary.

It is a burning issue politically. But all the same we are engaged in assisting the people who are living in shanties. So whatever method is used, I think it ought to be supported rather than be condemned. The people we should condemn are those who try to exploit the existence of shanties.

There are some people who only look for an opportunity of putting up shanties. There are those who merely like living in shanties. We are trying to assist our people to live decent lives.

**Q. Who gives the order to demolish shanties within the city, your office or the City Council? I ask this question because sometimes the two authorities hurl the blame at each other. Who is responsible?**

A. Of late this problem has been ironed out in the sense that both my office and the City Council have established dialogue on planning in the city. In the past I agree there arose some confusion as to who gave the orders.

This is because some people had formed a habit of putting up shanties anywhere it may suit them, thus blocking development of the city.

We are opposed to this move as shanties are a health hazard. Even if we were to encourage the poor to put up shanties, this would not come to an end.

The solution lies with all sides, including private organisations, co-operating to put up more houses.

## CIVIL SERVANTS UNION BODY WORKING ON SALARY SCALES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] **AN eight-man committee formed by the Union of Kenya Civil Servants to review and recommend to the Government the comparative salary scales in the Civil Service and the private sector met at the weekend and resolved to wind up its work before the end of this year.**

**The committee, chaired by secretary-general A.M. Nyakundi, said no special treatment would be accorded to specialised personnel within the Civil Service.**

**"We want to present a comprehensive report to the Government after probing other salary scales in the private sector so that the commission appointed by the President to review civil servants' salaries may find it easier to conclude its work in good time", Mr. Nyakundi said.**

**And Mr. Nyakundi told a general meeting of the staff of the Meteorological Department in Nairobi: "The issue of pay rise is being tackled actively so that workers are compensated for the rising cost of living"**

**He said problems inherited by civil servants who were in the defunct East African Community have already been solved and their terms regularised.**

**The Met staff had complained of delay in formalising their establishment procedures and the adjustment of schemes of service.**

**Other issues tackled at the meeting included housing allowances and strained relations between the union members and the management.**

CSO: 4420

## WAGE EARNERS MUST BE COMPENSATED ADEQUATELY FOR PRICE RISES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

NOT unnaturally, Members of Parliament recently expressed concern at rising prices. Inflation has hit everyone the world over, but some people are better able to cope with price increases than others. In large parts of the world people exist on a hand-to-mouth basis, barely able to purchase the necessities of life. For many of them this is the inevitable cycle of life — eking out a miserable existence, scratching a living from the land and trying, not very successfully, to save a few shillings to spend on "luxuries" which in reality are essentials.

But prices, alas, are rising by leaps and bounds and the deprived millions of the world are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet. They do not have any say in developments: the oil barons hike prices and everything else is affected. The "oil weapon" is used in the continuing battle against Israel, and the rest of the world suffers. The price of inputs rise as a result, and countless millions find it even more difficult to exist.

Kenya is no exception. Prices are rising all the time. It matters little what causes them to rise: the facts are what count. As a number of MPs pointed out in the debate in question, this country has become prone to what have come to be known as "mini budgets", in other words the periodical price increases which impose greater burdens and hardships on the man in the street.

The once-a-year annual budget is quite another thing. Everyone, rich or poor, expects some prices to rise — and they do, as surely as night follows day. But in the 12 months that follow they are once again exposed to the unscheduled, but inevitable, price rises which make the cost of living more burdensome. This newspaper has on numerous occasions taken up the cudgels on behalf of the oppressed common

man, and it does so again. If some price increases are unavoidable others need not go up by unrestricted percentages. At this time, when it is vital that people are enabled to cut their coats according to their cloth, it is essential that they be helped to do so. And this means that the arm of the Government which serves as the prices watchdog of this nation should not only continue to keep an eye on the situation but also broaden the scope of its functions.

Every opportunity must be taken to peg prices. It should not be beyond the capabilities of those who are charged with controlling prices to do exactly that. Unfortunately, an attitude seems to exist which does not benefit the consumer much. In no way is the hand-to-mouth sector of our community benefited to make ends meet. It is left to fend for itself. This should not be how these things are managed; there should be no policy of drift; the impression should not be given, to any single Kenyan, that the price mechanisms are being left to function without a care in the world.

Prices continue to rise with no corresponding redress in wages and salaries. Guidelines laid down by the Government do not provide the wage earner adequate compensation for price increases, controlled as well as uncontrolled. The ordinary Kenyan is expected to cope as best he can. But this is asking him to do too much and it is high time those charged with monitoring and controlling prices to more, much more, than they are at present so that the people of this country can look after themselves and contribute to progress and development on their meagre earnings.



## MOTION PASSED ASKING MINISTRY FOR NEW HOUSING POLICY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Aug 79 p 4

[Text]

A MOTION was passed calling on the Ministry of Housing and Social Services to evolve a new and socially more responsive housing policy.

And Housing and Social Services Minister **Isaiah Onyonka** — in reply — assured Members that future housing expansion would be vertical owing to the soaring prices of plots.

Any individual who cheated in the allocation of units at the Onyonka Housing Estate, he told the House, would lose them.

Dr. Onyonka said the demand for houses was far greater than the supply.

He claimed there were no funds to build enough houses for wanjanchi, but said a solution was being sought.

The motion, tabled by **Mr. Keesaga Mulwa** (Makueni), had asked the House to debate the 1976 report of the National Housing Corporation laid before the House on May 5.

He said a debate would allow the Ministry to explain what policy it was adopting to meet the increasing demand for houses in urban areas.

The motion wanted to know the Ministry's plan for curbing the astronomical prices of houses, making houses virtually unattainable for low-paid workers.

Mr. Mulwa demanded that the corporation explain its policy of giving houses only to people with a lot of money.

Moving the motion, Mr. Mulwa said the Government should adopt a law to control rents and land prices.

He said the Government needed to introduce an integrated programme to ensure that cheaper houses were built for poor people.

Mr. Mulwa advised the Ministry not to give money to local authorities for housing projects "because most of these councils are weak and slow in implementing such projects".

Seconding the motion, **Dr. James Muriuki** (Bahari) charged that the Ministry had failed to meet the country's housing demand.

He wondered why the National Housing Corporation had not released annual reports for the last three years.

"Why should we keep on pumping public funds into bodies of this kind?" he asked.

Describing housing as a most fundamental human need, Dr. Muriuki, however, thanked the Ministry for raising loans to rural people from 18,000/- to 40,000/-, but pointed out:

"This is not enough. Rural people should be given more money to build decent homes, as directed by the President."

The Member argued that prices of houses went up because of land speculation.

He regretted that after 18 years of independence, native citizens were not being accommodated in the "more urban affluent" areas.

"If you go to Killeshwa, Mr. Speaker, you will find that the few Africans living there are drivers, ayahs and cooks," he said.

He said a majority of Kenyans were living in deplorable condi-

tions, and wanted the Ministry to abolish such slums.

Dr. Muriuki wondered: "How long should it take this Government to change a housing policy which favours foreigners into one that suits local people?" He added: "We must make our people live comfortably."

Calling for a repeal of the 1965 Rent Restriction Act, Dr. Muriuki said landlords had invented new tricks for harassing tenants.

The MP cited cases in which landlords modified houses "and turned toilets into living rooms" for the purpose of increasing rents.

He demanded that a new housing policy should include a change in the present (horizontal) pattern of building houses because land had become scarce.

Dr. Muriuki called on the Government to extend tax relief for employers who build houses for their workers.

Supporting the motion, **Kwale Central MP Juma Boy** said industrial workers would be more productive if they lived in comfortable homes.

He said the downpayments demanded from those applying for houses were too high and asked: "Can an ordinary mwananchi really afford to buy a house in this century if we continue like this?"

The motion was also supported by **Mr. Maheshon Mjuni** (Kirinyaga East) who wanted to know the actual percentage a person had to put down before receiving a loan from the corporation.

## NYERI COMMODITIES SHORTAGES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Aug 79 p 9

[Text] DISTRIBUTORS in Nairobi are wanted in Nyeri to discuss with business people there the problems of shortages of virtually all essential commodities the town and the areas around it are facing.

Reports reaching Nairobi yesterday said that the shortages were getting from bad to worse, and Mr. Gakara Wanjau, Nyeri branch chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has appealed to all concerned in Nairobi to visit Nyeri to find out the conditions for themselves.

Some time ago Nyeri was among the first places in the country to be faced with tea and salt shortages. Yesterday, travellers reaching Nairobi from the town claimed that tea leaf shortages had once again hit Nyeri devastatingly.

Other reports stressed that Nyeri, like other areas in the country — including Nairobi — was finding difficulty in obtaining rice, bread and wheat flour.

"At least in Nairobi there are times when most people in the city are able to obtain bread," claimed a traveller, "but at Nyeri bread is becoming gold in the centre."

CSO: 4420

## KENYA TO HAVE RECORD SUGAR SURPLUS THIS YEAR

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Aug 79 pp 1, 40

[Excerpt] PRESIDENT Moi said yesterday that for the first time Kenya would have a record sugar surplus of 20,000 tons this year.

Addressing a rally at Awendo, South Nyanza, where he laid the foundation stone of the South Nyanza Sugar Factory, President Moi said a total of 250,000 tons of sugar would be produced in the country.

The President said the SONY Factory would go into production in October and would produce 90,000 tons of sugar annually. Initially it would produce 36,000 tons annually.

President Moi noted that the factory had faced many problems in its early stages. He said these had included finance and a negative attitude by the local people who had gone as far as telling others that land would be taken away from them.

He told those who were opposed to the construction of the factory to swallow their lies.

The President assured foreign governments that his Government would repay all loans on time.

The factory was started in 1976 with finance from the World Bank, Mehta Group International Ltd., Buckau Wolf of West Germany, Buckau Wolf of India and Agrima Project Engineering and Consultancy Ltd.

The Government owns 91 per cent of shares.

President Moi called on planners not to waste time on feasibility studies because Kenya's high birth rate did not provide room for delay.

He warned against burning of sugar cane in the fields, saying the practice was common in

other parts of Nyanza.

He also warned smugglers who might be tempted to sell sugar across the border.

He said that the factory would employ some 4,000 people and build 900 houses for them.

Telling South Nyanza people they were lucky to have the factory, he advised them to increase the sugar cane acreage and advised the management to plan ahead for expansion.

The factory management and the outgrowers gave the President Sh. 152,000 for primary schools in South Nyanza. The Mehta family gave another 100,000/- for the same purpose.

Earlier, Agriculture Minister Jeremiah Nyagah had introduced the President, saying that without his support the project would not have materialised.

## KENYAN COFFEE OF HIGH QUALITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Aug 79 p 9

[Text]

THE quality of Kenyan coffee continues to be high, and more than 72 per cent of the total crop is confined to classes 1, 4, and 5 — showing little change over the last 13 years.

This is contained in the June issue of the *Kenya Coffee Bulletin*, which refutes an article in its April issue to the effect that there was a drop in the quality of Kenyan coffee.

"Kenyan coffee farmers, though working under very difficult and changed circumstances, have produced and continue to produce high-quality coffee," said the bulletin.

Soil types, weather, management, pest control, harvest and coffee processing methods, determined the end quality, stated the journal.

It warned the farmers that the old days of cheap labour and soft credit facilities were long gone, and that the present called for belt-tightening if the farmers were to remain in the coffee business.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

PRESIDENT TOURS COAST PROVINCE--President Daniel Arap Moi returned to Nairobi yesterday after a busy working tour of Coast Province during which he officially opened Moi international airport, Mombasa and the 1979 Mombasa A.S.K. [agricultural] show at the Mombasa industrial training center. Before he left Moi international airport for Nairobi Mr Moi directed that arrangements be made to deliver wheat flour and rice to Mombasa, where the commodities are in short supply. Mr Moi told the Coast provincial commissioner, Mr Eliud Mahihu, to ensure that distribution of the commodities was fair to all wananchi. Reiterating his commitment to rid this country of corruption, particularly the smuggling of essential commodities, the president warned that business men who might be tempted to return to smuggling would be dealt with severely. Mr Moi promised to return to the Coast Province at Christmas, during which he would also visit Lamu district and personally convey his condolences to the families of the recent Lamu boat disaster. President Moi once again reminded public transport owners to service their vehicles regularly and to maintain them to the required standards in order to reduce unnecessary accidents. He told matatu operators that they should be extra careful because they carry human beings and not sacks. The president said he will see to it that civil servants work hard and that the country's resources were used to the full for the benefit of all people. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

## WATER CORPORATION DIRECTOR DISCUSSES SUPPLY PROGRAMS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] THE Managing Director of the Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation Mr. Martin Y. Kromah has referred to the allegation made by Bassa Superintendent Joseph Gbadyu in a newspaper interview that the Corporation has shown a lack of interest in providing a viable water system within that county, as one that is out of context.

Speaking to a panel of Journalists on Friday, Mr. Kromah said that when the present administration decided to provide a water system for that county headquarters, Buchanan, Zwedru, Robertsport, Gbarnga were the cities that were considered "but through technical studies carried out it was determined that for Zwedru and Buchanan the best would be underground water". He asserted that as an outgrowth of this study it was also decided that for Sanniquellie, Voinjama and Gbarnga the surface water system would be indispensable.

Going into details on the subject, he noted that the surface water unlike the underground water system is easier to construct and complete "but it is expensive to operate". He said that with the underground water system it is very difficult to construct "because you will have to go way down the bedrock and you will have to prolong the testing for several dry seasons".

He noted that in an effort to provide a vital water system for the people of Bassa the Government has undertaken a project which would cost approximately \$7 million dollars when completed. He said that he was surprised that the Superintendent had neither written to inquire about the status of the system in that city, adding "I am really at a loss as to who has no interest in it or the Superintendent".

However the Deputy Managing Director of the

Corporation Mr. Samuel Brownell disclosed that the Buchanan project, will tentatively be completed by the 26th of July next year. "We hope to have potable water in Buchanan", he said.

Mr. Brownell attributed the delay of the Buchanan and Zwedru water projects to the test drilling which he disclosed "did not yield the correct amount of water per unit which they had completed for the population.

On other developments within his corporation, he said that the L.W.S.C. is to establish a Training School in conjunction with existing technical institutions which will serve to complement its Liberianization Program by providing Liberian staffs and prospective employees with the necessary skills for replacing the expatriates employees.

The phasing out of the expatriates, he said, will hopefully be completed within the next two years.



# NEED FOR NATIONAL SCHOOL OF PRINTING POINTED OUT

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Aug 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

**FOR SOMETIME** now much emphasis has been placed on the establishment of a modern printing plant to up grade the printing of our local newspapers and other periodicals. This idea was vigorously pursued by government. After a few months of planning and negotiation the idea has become a reality and thus today through L.D.C.'s initiative Liberia can boast of having one of the best central printing plants in Africa with the latest modern machines capable of producing newspapers, magazines and other periodicals.

**BUT THIS** is not enough. What is the use of having up to date printing machines without having technicians to run the machines? What we need to do to keep the machines running at the Central Printing is to launch a short and long term training programmes for interested Liberians to be trained in the technical aspects of printing.

**WE GO ALONG** with the call for a school of journalism to be established for the training of writers, but a school of printing is also equally important, because they both must work together. When a writer composes a book it is incomplete until it goes into the machine to be printed thus the technician has an important part to play in the field of journalism.

**BUT FOR ONE REASON** or the other the technical aspect of journalism is being over-looked in this country which is creating serious problem with the existing printing establishments here both in the private and public sectors.

**WE STRONGLY** believe and advocate that Liberians in particular should be encouraged to learn the art of printing. They should be trained as Linotype or Intertype operators, compositors, type setters, machinists among others.

**PRESENTLY** the printing establishments here are being run by aliens with the exception of the Government printing plant who have no interest in the establishment but are mainly here to look for money and return home to build up their own countries. They have no intention to impart their printing knowledge to their Liberian counter-parts, regardless how long they stay in the country.

**THEREFORE**, it is our view that a National School of printing be set up or attach to one of our vocational institutions in the country so that Liberians can be trained in the technical aspect of printing. Much talk has been going on for the writing of our own text books at the primary and secondary levels. It would be a good thing if we could produce these books here, but we have to first train the technicians to produce the books.

CSO: 4420

## FIRESTONE WORKERS OBTAIN PAY INCREASE

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Aug 79 p 8

[Text]

IN settling the dispute resulting from a backpay demand by the workers of Firestone Plantation Company, President Tolbert has called on the Management to pay \$25.00 across the board to the workers.

The Management and workers readily accepted the President's suggestion and thanked him for his personal involvement in settling the matter "in the cause of the people".

The President appealed to Management to establish human relationship with employees and emphasized that there should not only exist a worker-employer relationship.

The President then expressed his concern about Management's failure to electrify the houses of the workers which was agreed upon one year ago and has not been carried out.

He also insisted that agreements made between

workers and Management should be implemented and carried out fully. In case of any difficulty in carrying out the terms of the agreements, the President said the workers should be informed immediately to avoid misunderstanding.

Dr. Tolbert directed the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports to monitor all agreements between Management and workers to ensure that they are executed.

On the reservation expressed by the workers about the purification of their drinking water, the President instructed the Labour Ministry to work along with the Health Ministry to investigate whether the drinking water for the workers is purified.

On the matter of rain-coats for the workers, the President told Management that it should provide rain-coats for workers and especially those persons whose

work require them to go out in the rain to execute their assignment. The estate workers told the President that they also desire booths because of the nature of their work.

Responding, Management explained that the delay in the installation of water and electricity at the plantations had been occasioned by the need to make feasibility studies but ensured the President that work on the projects will proceed without further delay.

Earlier, two committees which investigated the workers' claim said that auditors report disclosed that there was not merit in the workers demand for backpay.

The committee, however, recommended five and 10 dollars as consolatory pay which was not accepted by the President.

## BRIEFS

**RICE SHORTAGE**--Reports reaching us this afternoon say that there are still indications of scarcity of rice on the Liberian market. In spite of assurances given by LCMC [expansion unknown] and Commerce Ministry officials in Monrovia, several rice distributors have told crowds of market women and other consumers that their supplies of rice have finished. There are unconfirmed reports that a ship is already in Liberian waters with some good quantity of rice for local distribution. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the LCMC general manager has told reporters that the minister of commerce, as chairman of the national rice commission, has rejected that he should be interviewed on the rice issue. [as heard] At the same time there is growing public outcry against [words indistinct] the present Thailand rice which many consumers complain [few words indistinct]. [Text] [Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1755 GMT 31 Aug 79 AB]

**NIGERIAN ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION**--The Nigerian ambassador to Liberia, Mr Edward Martins, has referred to the joint conference of the Western African Insurance Association and the Organization of East African Insurance in Monrovia as a realistic step towards economic cooperation in Africa. He asked the participants to initiate activities that will uplift the lifestyle of the common man in Africa. In his remarks during a reception he held for the delegates at the Nigerian Embassy, Ambassador Martins repeated his country's support to bilateral and multilateral economic relations in Africa. [Text] [Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1755 GMT 31 Aug 79 AB]

**SALE OF PUBLIC COMPANIES**--Monrovia, 31 Aug (AFP)--The official organ of the Liberian Ministry of Information, the NEW LIBERIAN, announced on Thursday that the Liberian Government is going to propose to the private sector to buy certain public companies or to participate in them. In this connection, the paper published an exclusive interview with the general controller of public companies at the Liberian Ministry of Finance, Mr Byron Tarr. These measures, said the latter, are justified by the fact that some of these companies have been emptying the state coffers instead of helping to fill them. Mr Tarr added that in a capitalist system, profit motivated people should work harder in a private company than in the public sector. After admitting, however, that certain branches such as port administration and the Liberian water corporation cannot be managed by the private sector because of their specific nature, Mr Tarr said that the public companies cannot make any substantial contribution to the Liberian economy in the near future because of some basic problems such as the hiring of personnel, a deficient trade policy and workers indiscipline. He stated during this interview that President Tolbert has already approved the sale of two public companies. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0927 GMT 31 Aug 79 AB]

VOFA: PRINCIPLES OF NONALINEMENT BETRAYED

VOICE OF FREE AFRICA [Clandestine] in Portuguese to Mozambique 1630 GMT  
28 Aug 79 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The summit of the nonaligned countries will be held in Cuba in September this year. The fact that this summit is going to be held in Cuba is enough to convince us that the principles of nonalignment have been betrayed. The movement of nonaligned countries has no meaning whatsoever to peace-loving peoples. Cuba was one of the countries which approved the Soviet imperialist invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968. Cuba today is a country in the service of the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union's communist imperialism. In Africa, the advanced vanguard of Soviet imperialism is constituted by Cuban troops, which played an active role in the formation and defense of puppet governments in Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and other African countries. In Eritrea, Cubans are helping the puppet government of Mengistu Mariam to massacre the heroic Eritrean people, who are fighting for their national independence. In Mozambique, the Cubans and their military instructors are training the armed lackeys of Machelist communism. They also help these lackeys to suppress our people in a barbarous manner. These countries and many other countries which are allied to the USSR constitute a violation of the principles of nonalignment.

As the name nonalignment suggests, its principles should be avoidance of siding with either of the two major world blocs: The communist and capitalist blocs. One cannot claim to be nonaligned when one takes side with either the capitalist or communist blocs. One is either aligned or nonaligned. The principles of nonalignment preclude any form of alliance with imperialist powers.

Mozambique has signed a so-called treaty of friendship and cooperation with the USSR, a country which has shown itself to be not only imperialist but also an enemy of the people, selfish and opportunistic in its dealings with others. Under the terms of the Mozambique-USSR agreement Soviet expansionist imperialism is allowed to intervene militarily in Mozambique to defend its lackey, Samora Machel, and to protect the economic and strategic

interests of the Moscow clique in southern Africa. One of the tactics of Soviet imperialism to control the movement of the nonaligned countries is to make these countries believe that the Soviet Union is their natural ally.

The Mozambique people reject any form of alliance with Soviet expansionist imperialism and its lackeys in Europe, Asia and Latin America. The Mozambique people have support for and are in solidarity with the peoples of the USSR and the countries dominated by Muscovite communist imperialism. If the Mozambique people are to have any alliance, they will have such an alliance with the victims of imperialism and not with imperialism itself.

Samora Machel considers Soviet imperialism to be a strategic military vanguard and a support base in the struggle for his sovereignty. The fact is that the USSR will always be an imperialist power in its relations with African countries.

In Europe, the USSR demonstrated its disrespect for the territorial integrity of independent and sovereign countries. In Africa, it will also act in the same manner. In Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia, Soviet imperialism is already exerting its military and political influence owing to the support given to it by puppet governments in Luanda, Maputo and Addis Ababa (?under the pretext that they are facing imperialist threats). The peoples of these African countries have lost their freedom, and their independence has no meaning whatever. The struggle of the Angolan, Mozambique and Ethiopian peoples for (?true) independence is threatened by Soviet imperialism which wants to maintain its influence in these countries intact at all costs.

In the specific case of Mozambique, our people are once again fighting with arms in hand for the conquest of their legitimate rights. This is a struggle of national liberation. It has been underway for 3 years now, during which time it has forced Soviet imperialism to take even more desperate steps. It is in this context that we must interpret the waves of crime which the puppet government of Samora Machel has unleashed on our country, where he is executing defenseless citizens because they are fighting for their sacred rights. The Mozambique people, led by their armed wing, the resistance, are decidedly marching to final victory which will culminate with the destruction of Samora Machel's regime of communist oppression and exploitation.

CSO: 4401



TRUE SOCIALISM: STATE SHOULD NOT HAND DOWN SOLUTIONS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 458, 22 Jul 79 pp 6, 7

[Editorial: "The Principle of Relying on Our Own Powers"]

[Text] When the president of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] met with provincial and central government agencies to analyze the country's economic situation, it was reiterated that administration must develop the principle of relying on our own powers and giving freedom to the creative initiative of the workers.

The principle of reliance on our own powers is misinterpreted in many ways. Some have used it to justify the shortcomings and failings of their sector, as if it were an appeal for patience. For example, when the bad food in the students' or workers' cafeterias is mentioned, they shrug their shoulders and offer: "We must rely on our own powers." When the poor hygiene at a health station is pointed out, they tell us that "these are our own forces." This way of excusing shortcomings, of presenting faults as an accepted fact, is an opportunistic distortion.

Another deliberate misinterpretation seeks to equate reliance on our own powers with a return to primitivism, a rejection of any and every technical innovation. After all, progress could be achieved by using technocratic development models. It is progress when there is sophisticated machinery and specialists who use language that no one can understand. It is progress when our cities resemble a Western metropolis, when we achieve the image and appearance of the capitalist countries.

The socialist option for development points to another path, however. The development of the material base must correspond to a comparable development of men's capacity to intervene and alter their living conditions. This means a path of development in which the workers control the way in which the production process evolves.

For this reason, the popular masses must be deeply involved in the technical and material changes; this way they will become creative and innovative, they will escape from the passive role dictated by the bourgeois division

of labor and learning. It will no longer be left to the specialists, with their technical secrets, to improve the living standard of the people; everyone will share in the task.

Therefore, it is necessary to combat the idea of waiting for sophisticated technological answers to resolve the problems, but it will not do to exchange the cult of technology for a cult of populism and spontaneity. Hence administrative methodology points to the political and ideological education of the workers, freeing them from the influence of both colonial-capitalist ideology and feudal traditions. Hence the importance of literacy and the continuing improvement of the workers' level of scientific knowledge.

In the end, capitalism is not simply a system of production. It is also a certain relationship among men in a given society, their living and working situation. The development of socialism is incompatible with the attitude of waiting for solutions to be handed down by the state, of limiting the responsibility of the individual to forwarding requests and appeals to the agencies of the state apparatus.

6362

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### MOZAMBIKAN STUDENTS IN CUBA GRANTED VISIT HOME

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] Having distinguished themselves in the socialist competition campaign in education held in Cuba, a group of eight Mozambican students who are studying in that Latin American socialist country, accompanied by two teachers arrived yesterday morning in Maputo on a working visit of approximately 30 days.

As part of the vacation activities, the return of these students from our schools in Cuba, namely, the Eduardo Mondlane and Samora Machel secondary schools, is within the framework of the permanent and annual contacts between the best students of these schools and their native country with a view of studying the phase of socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Questioned by the national media moments after landing at the Navalane Airport in Maputo, the person in charge of the students said that "as the result of the participation of our students in all productive, school, cultural and other activities, the socialist competition banner was always at our schools during almost the entire year.

As to the results obtained at the end of this second school year in that Latin American socialist country, the person in charge of the group explained that although the students left before the completion of the term, there was a general meeting with all the teachers where a review of the year's activities was made. At the meeting it was concluded that the percentage of passing grades will be higher as compared with the previous year. "This is because our students during this year succeeded in consolidating the positive experience accumulated during the first year of our stay in that socialist country," said the person in charge of the group, adding that all the students made efforts to see that the initial difficulties would be the point of departure of greater victories.

### OJM Guaranteed Integration of Students in the Entire Productive Process

Speaking about the factors that made it possible to achieve greater successes on all fronts, the person in charge of the group of students distinguished

in the socialist competition campaign and winners of a trip to their native country, said that "the structure of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] at the schools was a step which opened clear perspectives of what our students should be. Integrated in this organization the students fully participated in all productive, sports, cultural and other activities."

11634

CSO: 4401

CUBA WILL TRAIN SUGAR WORKERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] A group of 100 students and workers from our country will soon leave for the Republic of Cuba to specialize in several areas of the sugar industry.

During their stay in this socialist country, they will be trained as technical media for the country's sugar mill complexes as well as qualified workers. Some will also be fully instructed in the various administration problems.

As a representative of the National Institute of Sugar yesterday made clear, the courses will last from about 2 to 3 years, varying according to the complexity of the theoretical and practical classes being given.

Moreover, as participants in the operation in which the National Institute of Sugar is now engaged with the view to improving production in the country's various sugar-mill units, 30 or more workers will also leave in the next few months for that same socialist country of Latin America.

In Cuba, these Mozambican workers will exchange experiences with workers in the Cuban sugar-mill complexes and will also attend classes, especially practical ones, in the Cuban Sugar Industry Training Center.

It should be mentioned that the students and workers who will leave shortly for the Republic of Cuba have already had a practical apprenticeship of about 30 days in the country's various sugar-mill units.

8870

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### GASOIL, AVIATION FUEL IMPORTS WILL RELIEVE SHORTAGES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

/Excerpt/ With a view to controlling the fuel supply to the country's central and northern provinces, four shipments of gasoil and A.1 Jet Oil (aviation fuel) have been unloaded in the Nacala and Beira harbors. These consignments are part of a recent import which the state petrochemical company, PETROMAC, effected because of the insufficient domestic production of petroleum-derived fuel necessary to satisfy our country's needs.

The fuel shortage situation, which in the past few months has been creating serious supply problems and affecting the normal development of the production in the northern and central provinces of Mozambique, was basically due to the enormous difficulties in obtaining the above-mentioned products abroad, as well as, to the supplier's failure to make deliveries at the scheduled time.

On the same subject, it is generally known that out of a total of 25 international companies contacted regarding the last importation, only two replied favorably while at the same time pointing out that in the oil-bearing market the gasoil and A.1 Jet Oil price lists have gone up more than 250 percent since early December, which for our country calls for the most economical negotiations in foreign exchange credits in order to assure its fuel supply.

#### Fuel Supplies Received

On terminating measures undertaken with the view to normalizing the fuel supply, two ships unloaded 15,000 tons of gasoil and 3,000 tons of A.1 Jet fuel in the Beira harbor.

The above fuel supplies will be distributed throughout all the provinces in the country's central and northern regions through the PETROMAC terminals and branch offices in Beira and Nacala. Some difficulties involving fuel supplies still exist in the Zambezi province as the only harbor in Quelimane is now choked with silt (obstructed by the sand deposited by the heavy rains) and clearing operations are still going on there.

8870

CSO: 4401



## BRIEFS

IRAQ ENVOY--President of the FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel received yesterday morning Bakar Mohmoud Rassone, minister of labor and special envoy from the Iraq chief of state, who came to our country carrying a message from the supreme leader of his country to his Mozambican counterpart. In a press conference upon his arrival at Mavalane Airport last Tuesday, the Iraqi official--who left yesterday--stated that he was carrying a message expressing the desire to establish mutual relations between the two countries. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique saw him off at the airport. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 79 p 1]

HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION STUDIES--Member of the Standing Policy Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture, Mario da Graca Machungo, returned to the country last night after having participated in the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in Rome, the Italian capital and also visited Hungary to study modes of cooperation with this country. Shortly after his arrival at the Mavalane airport, said party and state leader informed the INFORMACAO NACIONAL that some of the delegates to the Conference could not attend the meeting to the end, as they had to accompany him to the People's Republic of Hungary where, together with the organizations connected with the Ministry of Agriculture, they discussed the expansion of cooperation between the two socialist states in the field of agriculture. Regarding the World Conference's decisions on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, the minister of agriculture said that for the time being he had not had the opportunity to consult the members of the delegation who attended the meeting in Rome to the end. Asked how the meeting went off, Minister Mario Machungo said that while he was present, everything transpired in this meeting in Rome in an atmosphere of enthusiasm as expected. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 79 pp 1, 4/ 8870]

SWISS NUTRITIONAL COOPERATION--A project of cooperation between the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the "Land of Men" organization of Switzerland, which envisages the financing by that organization of a program in the field of preventive medicine, especially directed toward improving nutrition of Mozambican children, was signed yesterday. The project was signed by Eugen Birrer, head of projects of the organization, and by Francisco Cabo, director of international cooperation of the Ministry of Health. The project includes training of health personnel in nutrition, social action and training of personnel of nutritional rehabilitation centers. Among the envisaged actions, the document also contains provisions for preparation and publication of nutritional educational material and building of child-care centers in our country. The financing by the organization for the execution of this plan is 2,398,000 Swiss francs (about 47,500,000 escudos). Francisco Cabo told the projects head of that Swiss organization that the signing of the project represented a great advance in the implementation of the preventive medicine program for improving nutrition of Mozambican children. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jul 79 p 1] 11634

CSO: 4401

## FIRST BLACK COMMANDOS ORGANIZED

Johannesburg DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Aug 79 p 12 of insert

[Article by Anne Marie du Prez: "The First Black Commando in Southwest Africa"]

[Text] Eight years ago Levy Nganjone was SWAPO's secretary of information and publicity, also a personal friend of Sam Nujoma. Today he is a corporal in the first black commando of Southwest Africa/Namibia: the Rietfontein Commando.

The commando's base is situated in the easternmost corner of the Southwest, at about 30 kilometers from the Botswana border. It is useless to look for the village of Tallismanis on the map. Yet history has been made at this little place.

Due to the fact that the terrorists' activities are spreading and also because they are located at the Botswana border, the farmers in the district known as the Rietfontein-blok decided that they want to be in a position to defend themselves if this becomes necessary. At the end of 1977 a delegation under the leadership of Chieftain Elifas Tjingaete came to pay a visit to the South African Government and requested that they be helped to set up a commando of volunteers. The delegation's request was forwarded to General Jannie Geldenhuys, the commander of the South African Army in the Southwest, and so this thought became a reality.

The first course was offered to the farmers as early as January 1978. This lasted for 4 weeks and the standard for the course was exactly the same as for the white soldiers. Despite a considerable communications gap the rate of drop-outs was only 5 percent. This is a remarkable achievement if one takes into consideration that most of these people do not have complete command of Afrikaans, though courses in it are being offered.

According to Captain J. C. Moolman, the commander of the Gobabis Commando, to which the Rietfontein Commando is subordinate, members of the Rietfontein Commando have an especially enthusiastic and positive attitude; this is clearly proven by the fact that out of 94 farms 96 commando members were recruited.

Twenty-four of the commandos have already done frontier duty and right now a second group at Okahandja is taking a course for section commanders. With every new course the rate of dropouts turns out to be lower than the previous time.

Tallismanis is about 225 kilometers from Gobabis, the closest town. The commando is therefore completely isolated from the outer world. North of Tallismanis, all along the Botswana border, lies a region of 250 kilometers which must be patrolled by the Rietfontein Commando. The security of this extensive region is the responsibility of this commando.

Life for the Rietfontein Commando (all of them are cattle farmers and their motivation is self imposed) is often a difficult thing and can perhaps be better explained by way of figurative language on the part of Lieutenant A. Meyer, their training officer: "If one wants to have fat healthy cattle, then it is necessary to see to it that they have enough grass, water and tranquillity. The training which these men undergo is the grass and the water. This ensures that they will have the necessary tranquillity. The Rietfontein district is now like a house with a strong door. Only the people who actually want to stay there are allowed; the rest stay out."

Why did Corporal Levy Nganjone make the risky decision of quitting SWAPO? Because it began to seem increasingly clear to him that political change can still take place in a peaceful manner. He also knows that if he, along with his countrymen, does not make a real effort to end the war he runs the danger of becoming a victim of SWAPO's vengeance.

"We do not want any trouble," says Chief Tjingaete, "however, we are situated at the border of a country which in the past has given help to terrorists and these days you never know when your friend may become your enemy. We do not want to run around looking for help when trouble shows up. Now we do not have to do so. We can defend ourselves."

7964

CSO: 4408

TERRORISTS ATTACK SHABANI WITH ROCKETS, MORTARS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] Terrorists launched an hour-long rocket and mortar attack at Shabani on Saturday night, killing ten people--seven of them by cold-blooded execution.

The attack by about 30 ZANLA terrorists was directed at the Mandava African township, on the north side of Shabani, but the Police and Home Affairs camps also came under fire.

It was an apparent punitive raid against the black residents of the area for not leaving and returning to their homes in the TTLs as commanded by the terrorists a week earlier.

Reconstructing the events of the attack, a security force spokesman said the terrorists entered the township where they called for people to come from their homes.

A large number of people were beaten and harangued by the terrorists. One woman was beaten and then shot in the back of the head. A group of residents, dressed in pyjamas and some covered with blankets, were taken to a nearby ditch and told to lie down. A mortar and rocket attack, with sustained smallarms fire, was then launched at 9:50 p.m.

During the attack, a group of five men in the ditch were shot in an apparent mass killing. Another woman, whose hands were tied behind her back, was beaten and shot at point-blank range. Her body was found about 50 metres from the men.

The terrorists' smallarms fire killed two African men and a woman in their homes and injured four other Africans.

There was superficial damage caused in the township, with one house and a chicken coop sustaining direct hits from rockets.

Bullet splattered walls, shattered windows and a yellow truck pock-marked with bullet holes bore mute testimony to the attack.

An African youth, and an old man, were the sole survivors of the execution.

They were both beaten with rifle butts, kicked and slapped, and then taken to the nearby bush where they were told to lie down. They were apparently overlooked during the killings.

They both told the same story: "The terrorists said they were going to shoot us because we had not left the township as they had ordered.

"Where can we go?" they said. "If we go back to our homes in the bush we get killed; if we stay we get killed."

#### Medical Kit

A Police spokesman said 1,100 AK shells, two 82 mm mortars and a medical kit were found along a 100-metre section of the ditch, from where the terrorists directed the attack.

Bits and pieces of two types of rockets and an unexploded RPG-2 rocket were found in the township.

The spokesman said the terrorists broke off the attack after security forces fired on them. They fled into the nearby Runde TTL. There were no traces of injuries to the terrorists.

Follow up operations by security forces are in progress.

--In a communique yesterday, Combined Operations Headquarters reported the murder by terrorists of Mr Jose Riveiro de Pinho who was 22, married and came from Salisbury.

Three other men, Mr Stephen Sibanda, Mr Boy Dube and Mr Moses Vengani, died with Mr de Pinho when their vehicle detonated a terrorist landmine in the southwestern operational area on Saturday.

In what appears to be an escalation of the terrorist campaign against black civilians, terrorist gangs have carried out two more mass killings in different parts of the country.

After describing the attack at Shabani, the communique reported that in the northeastern operational area, a group of eight TILCOR employees was approached by a gang of terrorists. After beating and abusing the men the terrorists opened fire, killing five of the workers and seriously wounding two others.

Security forces took the injured men to hospital. Follow up operations have been mounted by the security forces.

In continuing operations, the security forces have killed 22 terrorists and eight terrorist collaborators. A total of 16 terrorists were accounted for in one contact, the communique said.



## RF, UANC CLASH OVER PROPOSED NAME CHANGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

**THERE WAS** sharp division yesterday between the Rhodesian Front and UANC parties over the change of the country's name from Zimbabwe Rhodesia to Zimbabwe, announced on Saturday by the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa.

Mr John Landau, chief whip of the RF, told the Herald after his party's three-hour-long parliamentary caucus meeting yesterday that the caucus could not see "any valid reason for changing the name or any other part of the Constitution at this time".

The present name had been reached as a result of a compromise among the various political parties that formed the Transitional Government, he said, and "the feeling of the RF caucus was that the name should not be changed".

Mr Landau added that the party chairman, Mr Geoff Kluckow, "concurs 100 percent" with his statement.

The UANC, which also held its caucus meeting yesterday, said it supported the decision of the Cabinet, made last Tuesday, to drop Rhodesia from the country's official title.

Said Chief Whip Mr Chris Mhanga: "To change

the name of the country to Zimbabwe is a logical and appropriate thing to do. This has been evidenced by the amnesty meetings we have been holding throughout the country — that we should not have the name of the country with a surname. The Cabinet has done what the people want."

The meeting expressed concern over "the deteriorating security situation" and appealed to the Prime Minister in his capacity as Minister of Defence and Combined Operations "to take this matter as priority number one".

### Endorsed

"We, however, endorsed the bishop's efforts with regards to this matter," said Mr Mhanga.

Mr Elijah Mphahlele, a UNFP Member of Parliament who on Tuesday crossed the floor to join the UANC, was welcomed by the caucus and "he pledged himself to the party whip".

Yesterday's decision by the RF to oppose the change of the country's name followed strong objections to the same effect by the former Prime Minister and Minister without Portfolio, Mr Ian Smith, currently on holiday in Natal.

He said the Cabinet decision to change the name of the country before the London constitutional conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia next month indicated a lack of experience by members of the present Government.

"I think I represent the views of the white people of Rhodesia when I say that if this was removed it would cause concern," said Mr Smith.

He added that although Zimbabwe Rhodesians accepted they lived in changing times, they would question the desire to remove things that were connected with their history.

The decision to change the name of the country was taken at last week's meeting of the Cabinet and was announced by

the Prime Minister on Saturday.

## Committee

His announcement was later followed by a Government spokesman who said the matter was now with a legislative committee headed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Chris Andersen.

"It is hoped to have the Bill (to change the name) before Parliament this week and to have the name of the country changed to Zimbabwe before the constitutional conference starts in London next month," a spokesman said.

But constitutional experts have ruled out the possibility of such a change in time for the talks, pointing out the Bill which would provide for the amendment would have to be gazetted not less than 30 days before being introduced in Parliament.

The constitutional conference is due to open in Lancaster House, London, on September 10.

● A renaming of Zimbabwe Rhodesia to Zimbabwe would be welcomed in diplomatic quarters but a British Foreign Office spokesman declined formal comment, reports Iana-Reuter in London.

## MBANO QUILTS UNFP, JOINS UANC

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Tonic Sakaike]

[Text] **A UNFP Member of Parliament for Midlands, Mr Elijah Mbano, yesterday announced he had crossed the floor to join the UANC, saying Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni's party was riddled with tribalism.**

The defection brings to 45 the number of UANC MPs which had been reduced from 51 to 44 by the resignation of seven who now form the Parliamentary bloc of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party.

The UNFP strength in the House of Assembly drops from nine to eight, but constitutional experts said yesterday the party's representation in Cabinet, where it has two Ministers and a Deputy Minister, would not be affected by the loss of one MP.

Mr Mbano (43), a founder-member of the UNFP formed on November 16 last year, was secretary for health in the party.

"I am resigning because I am not happy with the strategy of the party. They don't want Rhodesia in it," he said.

Mr Mbano, a father of seven, first appeared on the political scene last October when he launched the short-lived United People's Association which entered into a political

alliance with the federalist Rhodesia Movement, led by Dr Colin Barrow, and Mr Kingdom Sithole's now defunct Zimbabwe People's Party.

The National Alliance disbanded after it suffered a severe defeat in a campaign for a "no" vote in the white referendum on the 1979 Constitution in January.

The United People's Association disbanded and linked up with the United National Federal Party.

Mr Mbano said that in view of the role he played in boosting the membership of the UNFP by bringing in UPA supporters, he expected to have been appointed vice-president by Chief Ndiweni.

He claimed he had been excluded from the unofficial UNFP delegation going to the London constitutional conference, and said the team was composed mainly of Ndebele.

He is the first MP to cross the floor to join another political party re-

presented in Parliament. In June eight UANC MPs were led out of the party by Mr James Chimberema to form the Zimbabwe Democratic Party. One, Mr Actor Mpinguri (Mashonaland Central), later defected back to

Bishop Muzorewa's party.

The action by the group started a constitutional row, settled after a court battle by an Appellate Court decision upholding the right of MPs elected under the party list system to cross the floor without losing the right to sit in Parliament.

Commenting on the defection, Mr Chris Sakala, the UANC spokesman, said Mr Mbano had approached the party and added: "It is not the policy of the UANC to deny membership to anyone who wants to join."

Mr Mbano said he would not tender his resignation in writing to the UNFP leader because he did not believe in acting "like a little boy writing a love letter to a girl".

## BLACKS UNDERGO POLICE RESERVE TRAINING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] **BY THE** end of October this year 446 blacks will have attested into the BSA Police "B" Reserve and will be trained and available for duty throughout the country, considerably reducing the call-up burden carried for years by white reservists.

Already 42 teachers, most of them from Salisbury, have been trained, kitted and armed and are waiting to be called on to serve in Salisbury.

Yesterday a Police spokesman invited the Herald to meet these men and watch them training on a shooting range near Salisbury. It was the last day of their two-week initial instruction period.

**STANDBY**

They will receive further training before going on duty later this year, but are on standby and can be called upon at any time, the spokesman said.

All but one of the 42 were conscripted by the Department of Security Manpower in terms of the National Service Act.

The exception, a 30-year-old man, said he had volunteered because he wanted to protect his family. "I want to be involved," he said. "It is

embarrassing not to be involved, as all men should be."

Another batch of 44 teachers would soon start training in Salisbury, the spokesman said. On September 29 another 320 men, drawn from commerce and industry, would begin training and should be on call by the end of October.

**MINIMUM**

The first call-up papers for the last batch of 320 men went out yesterday. Additional men are being called up, the idea being that some of them might not be deemed medically fit and the Police want a minimum of 280 men.

"We ask employers to play the game with us," the spokesman said. "They might find an employee gone for training on one day and back at work the next. Employers and employees are to have about 30 days' warning in respect of the last batch — more warning in future."

"Employees wanting to apply for exemptions must please do so at their nearest Security Manpower office, and not the Police, as soon as possible."

**PHASE TWO**

While the teachers being trained are between the ages of 21 and 30, the last batch of 320 will be between 22 and 24. All will be going directly into phase two of training.

They will do a maximum of 140 days a year. The initial call-up will be about 60 days, followed by about 60 days off duty, 30 on, 60 off and

30 on. About 24 of the first 60 days will be taken up by training.

The African trainees will receive the same kit, firearms, lectures and training as whites do in the "B" reserve and will receive the standard rate of \$5.20 a day providing they meet the normal salary requirements.

Their duties, too, will be the same: highlighting, convoy escorts, cordon and search, road blocks, curfew duty as it is open to existing members of the "B" reserve.

They will be compensated for any injuries they might receive and families will be compensated in the event of death.

The 42 teachers who completed initial training were "above average" "B" reserve trainees" according to one of their instructors. "Their discipline is good and so is the attention they've paid to the lectures. Their oral and written tests were quite satisfactory."

Low and key-point guard duty, and, like whites, they will be given free messing, accommodation and medical attention while on duty.

**TRAINING**

The September 29 intake will have a medical examination and if found fit, will be attested and undergo the usual training at four centres: Salisbury, Gwelo, Bulawayo and Port Victoria.

The rank structure — stick leader, section leader and group leader — will be open to blacks in the

## LT-COL REID-DALY RESIGNS AS HEAD OF SELOUS SCOUTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Commanding Officer of the Selous Scouts, Lieut-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, who has instituted a civil suit against several senior officers and former members of the security forces for invasion of privacy, has resigned from the Army.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence, confirming this yesterday, said Colonel Reid-Daly had "submitted his resignation".

He could not say when it would become effective but unconfirmed reports said this would be on November 1.

Colonel Reid-Daly said yesterday that as a soldier he was unable to comment to the Press.

It was not until late 1974 that the decision was taken to form the Scouts, since then they have become a household name in this country.

Colonel Reid-Daly was with the School of Infantry before joining the Rhodesian Light Infantry, with which he served for 13 years.

As he was going on retirement he was asked to take over the newly-formed unit.

Born in Rhodesia, he spent two years with the British Army and the Special Air Service in the Malayan campaign.

Colonel Reid-Daly is the central figure in a civil action in which he is claiming a total of \$55 000 from eight members or former members of the Army.

This follows the alleged bugging of his office at Inkomo Garrison in August last year.

All eight, including the former Commander of the Army, Lieut-General John Hickman, intend to defend the action. The Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, is also being sued in his capacity as Minister of Defence and Combined Operations.

Colonel Reid-Daly, who is commissioned as a Territorial officer, has to give three months' notice, like all other officers.

Press reports in Britain have said he might move to South Africa and that an Army major has been selected to take over from him.

But a my source said yesterday this was "pure speculation".

## PRIVATE AVIATION ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

THE present boom in private flying in Zimbabwe Rhodesia has led to the rejuvenation of the Rhodesian General Aviation Pilots' Association which now has about 200 members.

"General aviation in this country is booming as never before and the main aim of our association is to ensure those non-commercial pilots fly safely and well," said the chairman, Mr John Steed, a Salisbury businessman.

Although the RGAPA has existed for some time — it was previously known as the Private Pilots' Association — it has only become active during the past 18 months.

"Although I cannot give you facts or figures regarding the number of private pilots and aircraft in Zimbabwe Rhodesia today, because this is classified, our membership of 200 men and women gives some idea

of the popularity of flying," Mr Steed said in an interview.

The association's chief aims were to promote, facilitate and encourage flying while stressing the safety aspects.

The official quarterly magazine, Touchdown, has much useful information on flying technique, including standard precautions for pilots operating in war zones.

"The association represents all pilots outside commercial aviation (commercial pilots who belong to the Pilots' Association of Zimbabwe Rhodesia) and we have the largest following in this country.

"It is important, therefore, that we maintain a good image for private pilots and this can be achieved only if our members maintain a correct attitude to all the many aspects of flying," said Mr Steed.

The association is always looking for new members and any private pilot licence holder wanting more information could write to P.O. Box 31124, Marlborough, Salisbury.

CNO: 4420



## CASH CRISIS THREATENS RURAL COUNCILS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] The Government may be forced to come to the rescue of many rural councils facing a financial crisis. Caught in the squeeze between escalating costs and diminishing tax collections, rural councils have urged the Local Government Association to fight the battle on their behalf.

The first executive meeting of the association since its congress early this month will be held next month, and a plan of action will probably be decided then said the association's president, Senator Ralph Abercrombie, of Bulawayo Essexvale Rural Council.

He said yesterday: "The situation is very serious. Some of the smaller councils in remote areas are already in great difficulty and, in fact, the Government will be forced to come to their assistance in the near future."

### Members

There are 43 rural councils in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and all are members of the Local Government Association.

Senator Abercrombie told the congress that the last two years had taxed the ingenuity and financial resources of councils "to the limit."

In the last four years the average level of rural tax has risen from \$34 to the present \$47. The average costs to the rural taxpayer in the same period have risen from \$106 to \$152, an increase of 43 percent.

Senator Abercrombie said he believed there would have been a far steeper rise under normal conditions. "But most of the councils have done their utmost to keep tax increases to a minimum in view of the difficult time that farmers are going through."

He said many councils had had to dip into their reserves, had been forced to cut down on road programmes and had kept old equipment on the road to avoid capital expenditure.

## Decrease

The difficulties had been magnified by the "market decrease" in rural tax revenue because of the abandonment of farms, the closure of farm stores, and a noticeable drop in revenue from vehicle and store licenses.

And in addition councils have had to meet the cost of mine and ambush protected vehicles, radios, weapons, protective works and, in some cases, the hiring of militia. The cost of road maintenance has increased because in many areas equipment has had to stop work earlier than normal so that it can be parked in a safe place.

## Make-Up

One of the main areas in which the LGA is expected to take issue with the Government is over the system which ensures that the Government make-up grant to rural councils is paid on tax collected rather than on tax assessed.

In areas where 10 percent or more of the farms are abandoned, the Government had already agreed that the grant will be payable on assessed tax

But the LGA wants this concession extended to all areas.

Senator Abercrombie said the Ministry of Local Government put in an annual bid to the Treasury based on rural council's estimates of what their tax revenue will be.

"I believe it is absolutely indefensible that when a council is unable to collect the tax the grant in respect of that tax should be refunded to Treasury," said Senator Abercrombie.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**ZANU POLL PETITION**--The hearing of the ZANU petition seeking an order declaring the result of the last election null and void was postponed indefinitely in the High Court, Salisbury, yesterday. Mr Adrian de Bourbon, instructed by Gollop and Blank for UANC members and Mr Peter Mandaza (UFNP), told Mr Justice Goldin that by consent the hearing of the petition would be postponed indefinitely. Mr de Bourbon also withdrew an application for the petition to be dismissed on the grounds that ZANU had not lodged with the Registrar of the High Court security for costs. He said a cheque was presented to the Registrar yesterday morning. Security for costs for each respondent is not less than \$500. ZANU's petition alleges "gross irregularities" in the election and seeks an order declaring the results in five electoral districts null and void. The electoral districts involved are Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, the Mashonaland East, Midlands and Victoria. The hearing of the petition involves the calling of witnesses which is likely to include returning officers, members of security forces, members of the Electoral Supervisory Commission and observers. At yesterday's brief hearing the court was packed with ZANU and UANC supporters. ZANU was represented by Mr R. Horn, instructed by Chirundu, Chihambakwe and Partners. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 79 p 1]

**MAIZE BONUS CRITICIZED**--Mazoe-Concession farmers had "vehemently criticised" the new bonus scheme for maize growers as discriminatory, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, said yesterday. When the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine, announced a rise in the pre-planting price of Class-A maize two weeks ago, he said a bonus of \$5 a tonne would be paid to any farmer who increased his planting area by 15 percent or more over his 1978-79 recorded hectareage, provided the total area planted was at least 50 ha. Mr Bulle said the Mazoe-Concession farmers pointed out the incentive would not apply to peasant farmers whose hectareage was not allowed to exceed 10 ha. They said the bonus should have been offered to all farmers and appealed to the Minister of Agriculture to reconsider his decision. Mr Bulle said the farmers did not believe an accurate method of determining which grower had increased his hectareage could be found by the Government. "The farmers have put a very

strong case which deserves consideration. "I am sympathetic..." said Mr Bulle. He said the farmers predicted the incentive would not achieve its purpose because most of them would continue to grow soya beans instead of maize. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 79 p 1]

UNFP CRITICIZES CHANGES--The Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia was premature in proposing to adopt a new flag and change the country's name before next month's constitutional conference in London, the United National Federal Party said yesterday. The UNFP issued a statement saying it was "an act of great political folly" and a sign of weakness to concede that the Constitution was defective even before negotiation began, Iana reports. It was particularly ill-advised to change the country's flag, as yet another flag might be agreed upon in London. It was a "futile exercise" and the UNFP appealed to the Government to postpone such actions until after the conference. "The immediate issues facing this country are of far greater importance than changes of name and flag," the statement said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 79 p 1]

WAR CASUALTIES--Twenty-nine more people have died in the war, including an 18-year-old former pupil of St George's College. He was Simon Roberts Musto, who died in a terrorist ambush in the Inyazura farming area at about 3:30 on Monday afternoon. He came from the Rusape district. Three male employees of the Pangani Mine in Filabusi district were abducted by terrorists at about 9 p.m. on Sunday. They were Mr Keith Williams (29) married with one child, whose home is in Bulawayo; Mr Rightwell Phiri, who is 50 and married with six children; and Mr Leonard Masulu, who is 25 and single. Seven black civilians have been murdered in the operational area. A three-month-old boy was killed in a terrorist ambush--on a bus in the southwestern operational area on Saturday. Security forces have killed 16 terrorists and five terrorist collaborators. Iana reports that on Monday night eight terrorists launched a mortar attack on Dangamvura township on the outskirts of Umtali. An Army spokesman said most of the mortar shells fell short, but one house received a direct hit and two shells hit the township's secondary school. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Aug 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS MADE WITH NETHERLANDS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4-5 Aug 79 p 5

[Article by A. Ndiago Sylla: "For the Protection of the Shores, Irrigation and Drainage: 558 Million from the Netherlands to Senegal"]

[Text] The protection of our shores (600km) against the inroads of the sea, including the training of our peasants and the irrigation and drainage of areas within the Podor Department: These are operations of undoubted importance. They involve an environmental problem, complicated by the question of the security of the inhabitants of the small Senegalese coast, and will have the additional advantage of increasing food production by stilling the siren voice that promotes a rural exodus.

For these two operations, an envelope of 558 million CFA was pocketed by the Kingdom of the Netherlands. These two pigeon-holes are supplemented by an agreement of encouragement and investments guarantee between the country of the Polders and Senegal.

Present at the signature of these various documents concerning the cooperation between these two countries were Mr Ousmane Seck, our minister of finance and economic affairs, and His Excellency Sydney De Jongh, Netherlands ambassador to Senegal. Recalling the memorable official visit of Queen Juliana to Senegal, and the appreciable results achieved by the big Senegal-Netherlands Mixed Commission which met in Amsterdam in 1978, the minister of finance and economic affairs called the present agreements the "achievement of several years of efforts" and the fruit of a cooperation ceaselessly reinforced, to the benefit of both populations. Mr Ousmane Seck also rejoiced at the quality and the diversity of the intervention of the Netherlands in Senegal, such as, for instance, within the framework of the Lome Convention.

In addition to financial support, in the form of a subsidy of 150 million for the protection of the shores, said the minister, the technological experience of your country is considerable, for the Netherlands were a precursor in this realm, having more than once defied nature.

The same holds for the 408 million CFA supplied for the irrigation and drainage of areas in the Podor Department. There also, Mr Ousmane Seck observed, Dutch experts, in collaboration with ours and within the framework of the program of the SAED [Society for the Management and Exploitation of the Lands of the Senegal River] will work within a peasant environment.

The agreement on encouragement and investment guarantees between the Netherlands and Senegal, Mr Ousmane Seck observed, will make it possible "to put at the disposal of people, both physically and morally, adequate means, on the one hand, to facilitate investments and the circulation of capital, and, on the other hand, to stimulate economic activity by establishing security and full protection for investments."

In his reply to the minister, the Netherlands ambassador, His Excellency Mr Sydney de Jongh, said that he was very much impressed "by the efforts displayed in transforming the river region, within a short time, into a vast market gardening, fruit growing, rice and sugar producing area, which will supply local needs and will also be able to furnish products for export." After describing these conventions as important, particularly those relating to the energetic campaign to attract investors which must be carried out head-on, the ambassador reaffirmed the desire of the Netherlands authorities to tighten the bonds uniting the two countries, and gave assurances that the Kingdom of the Netherlands would study with a growing interest development plans which will be submitted to it by Senegal.

9347

CSO: 4400

## SIERRE LEONE

### BRIEFS

FRG LOAN AGREEMENTS--Two loan agreements embodying 12.25 million leones for the construction of the Makeni-Kabala road were signed yesterday in Freetown between the Sierra Leone and West German governments. Signed by the minister of finance, Mr F. M. Minah, and the German ambassador, Mr Graf von Bassewitz, the loan agreements on economic and development assistance also provide for another 3.5 million leones to meet Sierra Leone's foreign exchange costs resulting from the purchase of goods and services for current development projects. [Text] [Freetown Domestic Service in English 0645 GMT 31 Aug 79 AB]

COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE DIAMOND TRADE--Government is to set up a special watchdog committee which will monitor the activities of diamond dealers and exporters, President Stevens announced in Freetown yesterday. The proposed measure, Dr Stevens said, is to save the diamond industry, a major foreign exchange earner, from smugglers. Dr Stevens said that as the diamond industry accounted for most of the country's earnings, drastic actions would be taken against anyone flouting the foreign exchange laws. [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 23 Aug 79 p 1 AB]

PRODUCE EXPORT--The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has revealed that exports of produce for the first half of this year were satisfactory and fairly promising. Among commodities exported to New York and New Orleans in June were palm kernel oil and cake amounting to about 835,000 leones, 910 tons of robusta coffee valued at about 5 million leones. One hundred and one tons valued at about 326,000 leones were exported to Le Havre, in France. During the same period, a total of 20 tons of ginger valued at about 39,000 leones and 1,708 tons of palm kernel valued at about 869,994 leones were shipped to Britain. [Text] [Freetown Domestic Service in English 0645 GMT 28 Aug 79 AB]

CSO: 4420



## SIGNIFICANCE OF NP BY-ELECTION SETBACKS DISCUSSED

## Party Reactions

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 79 p 7

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Transvaal National Party has launched an in-depth investigation into the reasons why large numbers of their supporters did not vote in this week's two parliamentary by-elections.

In Johannesburg West and Koedoespoort, the vote represented the biggest swing to opposition parties since 1910.

Mr Jack Steyl, the party's general secretary said yesterday that the results looked "bad for the party". He had called on party workers in the constituencies to supply the facts and reasons for the stay-away.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in Wit-sieshoek, Qwa Qwa, the low percentage polls in the by-elections were too low to make a proper assessment of the results.

He said the two opposition parties had now reached their ceiling and that there was great potential for the national party.

The outdated voters roll

probably also contributed to the low percentage polls, he said.

However, NP sources in both constituencies admitted that the trend in the recent Randfontein election, when many Nats also abstained, was repeated in Johannesburg West and Koedoespoort.

General complaints from NP supporters who refused to vote included a loss of trust in the Government, radical policy changes, the Info Affair, new labour policies and the high cost of living.

NP organisers said the majority of their supporters who voted were in the middle age groups, but young and old youths abstained. They were especially worried by the youths stay-away as it did not augur well for the future.

Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, said only a blind man would think that the results were not "a serious problem for the NP".

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the Government must and would

continue on the road indicated by the Prime Minister.

He said the electorate was still experiencing the shockwaves of the Info Affair.

Mr Colin Eglon, PFP leader, said the PFP's showing in Johannesburg West was a major blow for the NP. He said the NP would continue to lose votes for as long as a basic confusion existed between their principles and policies.

Mr Jaap Marais, HNP leader, said that the Koedoespoort result confirmed the HNP's success in Randfontein.

He said the HNP was now undoubtedly the "official opposition on the West Rand. In Pretoria, the Transvaal platteland, the Free State, north Natal and northern Cape.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the results showed a massive rejection of the National Party in its own strongholds, Sapa reports.

The results "also show an equally, decisive rejection of both the left and right extremes of the PFP and the HNP".

Johannesburg: THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug. 79 p. 6

[Editorial: "Big Setback for NP"]

[Text]

NO DOUBT about it.

The National Party suffered a severe setback in Johannesburg West and Koedoespoort.

Nationalist voters stayed away from the polls in their thousands.

Whereas the Herstigtes and the PFP polled as many votes as was expected in pre-election estimates.

The HNP getting close to 3000 and the PFP around 2000.

In terms of actual votes, the Herstigtes' rose by 2015, compared with 1977, and the PFP by 839.

There was a greater swing, therefore, to the Far Right than to the Left.

Which about sums up the significance of these two by-elections.

For what we feared has happened.

There is a White backlash.

Against Wiehahn and Riekert and the more verlig policies of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

A backlash which is pronounced in constituencies with public servants, or railwaymen, or miners predominating.

Which bodes ill for the country.

For what the HNP stands for is the kind of White-supremacist approach which should have no place in South Africa today.

When the country faces so many dangers.

When the battle for survival has begun.

### New dispensation

And when there has to be a new socio-political and geographical dispensation which will fulfil the aspirations of people of colour while safeguarding the future of the Whites and of the country.

When the alternative to change is to fight it out.

Against external and internal enemies.

With the world tacitly or openly supporting those determined to overthrow the existing order.

It is at this point, with change in the air, that White reaction has set in.

With the same crowd which has

for ht with little success in the past to return South Africa to its original days now beating the big racial drum of "kaffer op sy plek, die wit man bo."

Playing on the unjustified fears of some Whites that what they are seeing is capitulation to the Blacks.

Exploiting the gut-level feeling on race of people conditioned to believe that South Africa can be kept White for all time, notwithstanding the numerical inferiority of the Whites and the growing restlessness and demands of the huge Black mass.

### Swing to extremism

The result is a swing away from good sense to extremism.

The kind of extremism this country has suffered from in earlier days.

With Afrikaner supremacy being equated with White supremacy — and anybody who is not of the volk being regarded as a foreigner, a usurper, an exploiter.

The movement is thus narrow, sectional and racially exclusive, as well as anti-Black.

Thereby being a menace to national and inter-racial harmony.

Sad to say, Randfontein and Koedoespoort have shown that the Herstigtes are gaining support.

And though they are still unable to win seats, they have turned at least Koedoespoort into a marginal one, the NP majority being only 1737 compared with 6 870 previously.

Mr Jaap Marais, the HNP leader, has cause to be pleased.

But if his appearances on TV are anything to go by, this man will set back the country 50 years if he and his party ever become a significant political force.

Which brings us to the PFP.

After its failures in Swellendam and Randfontein where its candidates lost their deposits, the good showing of the PFP in Johannesburg West is an encouragement to it.

We would not go so far as Mr Colin

Eglin in claiming that "the result shows that on the Witwatersrand, in a largely Afrikaans-speaking area, the PFP is moving ahead."

The Johannesburg West constituency has changed to some extent, with its artistic and show-business colonies bringing more non-Nationalists into the area.

Besides that, there were special circumstances this time to ensure a larger PFP vote.

For one thing, the former Nationalist MP, ex-Springbok rugby captain Dawie de Villiers, captured much of his support because of his charisma.

For another, this was a by-election and in such contests the party in office tends to suffer from a measure of apathy, whereas the challenging party is able to whip up enthusiasm and poll to its full potential.

As the PFP has done in this instance.

Besides, we have a great respect for the PFP when it can fight one constituency at a time, throwing in all the tremendous resources of both the party and its powerful financial backers.

It should also be noted that the old United Party polled 2689 votes in the constituency in 1974 (its successor, the NRP, has not fought the constituency since) compared with the PFP's 2064 votes.

So the Opposition vote has actually fallen back.

### Good showing

Nevertheless, we do not begrudge the PFP its good showing.

It will go on to fight Edenvale with the same massive concentration of PFP forces and finance, and the NP and NRP should not underestimate its chances in that constituency.

Now for the National Party.

There is no purpose in its officials trying to excuse either Koedoespoort or Johannesburg West.

Whereas few, if any, Nationalists voted for the PFP in Johannesburg

West, up to 2000 switched to the HNP in Koedoespoort.

But it is the stayaway from the polls in both constituencies that must cause the NP its main concern.

The percentage poll in Johannesburg West was 40; close on 2500 Nationalist voters stayed away compared with 1977.

In Koedoespoort the percentage poll was 50,59. If up to 2000 Nationalists voted for the HNP, many others didn't register their vote.

Clearly, this is a form of silent protest over several things —

Info, cost-of-living and pay grievances, Wiehahn and Riekert, and the new verlig policies being followed by the Botha Government.

### Info discounted

But Info has been mainly discounted, and personal grievances are always prevalent among voters.

Therefore, the main cause of the NP setback must lie with Wiehahn and Riekert and present Government policies.

Policies which, we emphasise, are correct, and the only ones that are appropriate, in the South Africa of today.

It would be a tragedy if Koedoespoort made the Prime Minister hold back on essential change for fear of the backlash spreading.

Times are too serious, as he himself has admitted, to allow anything to deter him from doing what is essential if South Africa is to survive.

What Koedoespoort has shown is that the NP will have to start re-educating its supporters to appreciate why changes have to be, and are being, made.

And why White supremacy is a hollow slogan.

Only an enlightened NP electorate will accept the verligte direction being taken.

New ideas are replacing old ones. And the Prime Minister must take his party and its supporters along with him on the new road ahead.

## REACTION TO BOTHA 12-POINT POLICY STATEMENT

### NRP Leader Raw's Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Aug 79 p 5

[Text]

The recent 12-point policy statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had sidestepped the fundamental issues in South Africa, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, told a political meeting in Edenvale last night.

Mr Raw listed these as:

- The political rights of urban blacks, who would still, in terms of Mr Botha's policy, have to exercise these rights "in some mythical homeland he has never seen in his life."

- The link between the homelands and the rest of South Africa which had not been formulated.

- The homelands were still being offered only the Hobson's choice of independence or nothing.

- The division of power between whites, Indian and coloured people rested only on a basis of consultation without any joint decision-making.

He added that there was a need to change some of the legislation before one could talk of removing discrimination.

#### NEW DRESSES

"Except for some positive attitudes, these are just 12 new dresses covering the naked bones of apartheid," said Mr Raw. "And these bones are sticking out all over the place through the new dresses because of a pay-off to the Nationalist right-wing."

Mr Raw defined the fundamental difference between the approach of Mr Botha and that of the

New Republic Party as that between a one-way road and a two-way road.

"The Prime Minister sees a one-way road along which the homelands must move to independence. The NRP sees a two-way road moving towards autonomy, but another leading back to co-operation between South Africa and the homelands."

#### PATRIOTISM

Mr Raw called on Mr Botha not to weaken South Africa's patriotism by exploiting it politically.

"There is a fundamental difference between a 'national strategy' in the defence context and a party-political strategy," he said. "The NRP is totally committed to a national strategy for the defence of South Africa. Our loyalty and dedication to South Africa are beyond question and political differences."

"Political strategy is an entirely different matter. The NRP is not prepared to allow the National Party to take South Africa for a ride into any form of a one-party state, following policies with which we disagree."

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Aug 79 p 14

[Editorial]

[Text]

**F**IRST it was Uptington. Now the message, loud and clear, has come from Durban where its significance is that it is proclaimed from the platform of a National Party congress. (In the past, party congresses were the occasion mainly for Blood River speeches and demonstrations of blustering kragdadigheid.)

Prime Minister Botha is sticking, it seems, to his straight-shooting and adjustable guns. It is refreshing not to be treated to a dose of verkramptheid to balance out the verligte noises. His message is: more pragmatism and flexibility; a firm course down the middle; and a strong accent on the need to reach beyond the confines of the National Party in a search for an accommodation between the races. He has adjusted party thinking to the concept of "moderate separation," which presumably means the gradual elimination of racial discrimination coupled with racial federation — or at least so far as Africans are concerned.

In reaching out beyond his party he appeals to the private sector and to the Press to help him prosecute the new "national strategy." In doing so the Prime Minister shows a welcome understanding of the need to facilitate

the process of change, and the need to educate the white masses. (Will TV help in this latter task by portraying our country as it is, rather than as washed pure white?)

The needs of our white population require no extra emphasis. The privileged know what they are, and need no persuasion to protect their advantages. Instead, blacks and browns require hope. And the new Prime Minister is providing, if not hope, then some giant cardboard expectations. We trust it IS real hope that he offers — for the sake of the whites more than anybody.

His course is the correct one for peace and white survival, provided that the growing expectations can be met. There lies the rub. The challenge which the new "national strategy" poses is huge. Nothing short of a comprehensive and dramatic (instead of shamefaced) dismantling of apartheid will measure up to the expectations.

Given the years of false hopes and the nature of Nationalist power, the lingering doubt remains: Can any leader, working within the limitations of the NP machine, really achieve the adjustments required?

We shall see.

SASOL DIRECTOR DISCUSSES U.S. INTEREST IN PROCESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 79 p 23

[Article] by Tony Briggs]

[Text]

**SASOL** and a subsidiary of Fluor Corporation of the US, will jointly market and service oil-from-coal technology contracts in the US.

The subsidiary is Fluor Engineers and Constructors.

Sasol's proprietary know-how, technology and expertise in the field should prove enticing to US firms wanting to take advantage of the Carter Administration's programmes for financing a shift to synthetic fuels, away from imported petroleum.

Sasol managing director Joe Stegmann stated yesterday "No decision has yet been taken by anybody in the US to build plants based on Sasol technology. Feasibility studies of the application of this technology under US conditions would have to be conducted first, for which Sasol will receive appropriate remuneration.

Texas Eastern Corp, a Houston-based, diversified energy company, has just

decided to request Sasol to proceed with such an evaluation in co-operation with Fluor.

"Before any plant based on Sasol's technology can be built in the US, license and secrecy agreements will have to be entered into to permit the use of the technology by the client.

"The technology is not sold, therefore, but licensed to individual clients on terms commercially favourable to Sasol.

"The interest in the US in synthetic fuel plants must still be regarded as a long-term development. Many obstacles remain to be overcome before any company would be in a position to commit itself to proceed with the design and construction of a full scale commercial synthetic fuels plant there.

Sasol's agreement with Fluor is, therefore, not likely to have any immediate impact on Sasol's profits, but will contribute to earnings in due course if Sasol-type plants are eventually built in the US." — Sapa.



## MINISTER DISPUTES U.S. STUDY ON SA NUCLEAR PROGRAM

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Anthony Sider]

[Text]

WASHINGTON — South Africa is seen to be on the point of achieving a nuclear weapon capability, according to an analysis presented to the United States Congress.

The analysis of US policy toward South Africa is one of a series of papers prepared by experts on the major issues likely to be discussed in either the Senate or the House of Representatives.

The paper, prepared by Miss Jennifer C Ward, an official of the house committee on international relations, argues that in addition to economic and strategic considerations, the US is also faced with South Africa's potential nuclear weapon capability.

She says this capability has grown out of agreements with the US and other countries dating back to immediately after the Second World War.

South Africa, she notes, now has two reactors and South African scientists have developed a sophisticated uranium enrichment technique.

"The implications of South Africa's nuclear weapons capability (presumed to be close at hand) for local, regional and global conflicts have not been lost on US policymakers," she says.

The president of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr Wynand de Villiers, last night denied South Africa had two reactors, saying Miss Ward's information was inaccurate and out of date.

He said the critical assembly plant, which Miss Ward was probably referring to, was dismantled in 1971.

"This is the kind of attack which is made time and time again in international anti-apartheid newsletters and pamphlets. As far as her allegations are concerned, I can only repeat what our present Prime Minister (Mr P W Botha) and the former Prime Minister (Mr John Vorster) have said before. South Africa is only interested in using nuclear energy for peaceful means."



## VENDA DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS ISSUED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 79 p 10

[Text]

**THOHOYANDOU.** — About R95-million a year would be needed to assure sustained growth in Venda after independence, according to a report released yesterday.

A copy of the report, which contains proposals for the development of the homeland, was handed to the Venda Chief Minister, Chief Patrick Mphephu, at a special ceremony in the new capital.

Compiled by the Rand Afrikaans University's Institute of Development Studies over the past five years, the report says 80 to 90 percent of this investment would initially have to come from the capital market, the South African Government and Venda's own resources.

However, the private sector would increasingly be able to finance the investment requirements so that institutional financing would decline to 20 or 30 percent by the end of the century.

Of the R95-million, R22-million would have to be invested in production resources and about R73-million in human and physical infrastructural resources. Total investment would amount to R1 998,6-million over the next 21 years.

The report also recommends that:

- A work allocation board be created to find suitable employment for the many technically qualified students who leave Venda to seek employment elsewhere.

- Between 145 000 and 150 000 employment opportunities would have to be created over the next 25 to 30 years if Venda aimed to provide employment for all its citizens.

- The tourist trade should be stimulated and a tourist corporation be established. A luxury hotel, incorporating a casino, should be built in the mountains near Thate Vondo.

"The combination of luxury, a casino, excellent tropical climate throughout the year as well as breathtaking natural scenery is not found elsewhere in Southern Africa," the report says.

- An airport should be built close to the new capital, Thohoyandou.

- For the high agricultural potential to be realised, the agricultural sector would have to receive a larger portion of the budget. The export potential of tea, nuts, fruits such as mangos and avocados — and possibly coffee — should be exploited fully.

The report says proven deposits of coking coal exist in north-west and north-east Venda, but exploration was still in progress and it was

impossible to say at this stage when production would commence.

A prerequisite for economic mining operations seemed to be the construction of a railway line. The most likely route would be from Phalaborwa to the north, following the border of the Kruger National Park, to Mutale from which a connecting line to Thohoyandou would then become practicable.

About 4 000 houses would have to be built annually from 1980 to 1990 at an annual investment by the Venda Government of about R24-million.

- The Chief Minister of Venda, Chief Patrick Mphephu, was installed as Paramount Chief at a colourful traditional ceremony yesterday.

Installing the Paramount Chief on behalf of the South African Government, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, said the Venda nation would now have one leader as a symbol of its unity.

In contrast to other nations where there were bloody coups from time to time, where many were killed and streams of refugees had to flee, Venda was adding a new factor to ensure its stability — one leader recognised by all. — Sapa.

## SWISS VISITOR STUDIES CONSTITUTIONAL PROSPECTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Aug 79 p 11

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] **THE CRISIS** of trust between whites in South Africa and other race groups would have to be eliminated before a rational constitutional solution was possible, says the director of the Foundation for Confederal Collaboration of Switzerland, Dr Max Frenkel.

Dr Frenkel, a world authority on federalism, has just completed a three-week lecture tour of South Africa. In that time he spoke to leaders of all colours right across the political spectrum.

He said there were frequent declarations from those in power about the "growing trust" between the different race groups.

"In fact, my experience after discussions with many leading South Africans is the very opposite. I detected a growing distrust between the blacks, coloureds and Indians on the one side and whites on the other."

There was talk of change, but for the coloured, Indian and black man-in-the-street there was too much talk, and too little action.

And the changes that did take place again did not improve the lot of the man-in-the-street. The changes affected only fringe groups.

This presented a dangerous problem for the Government. It had to cater for the white supremacy demand which came from the lower middle and working class constituency.

This was the group which was fearful of, and disturbed by, change which threatened the dominating position of the white.

There were clearly two main directions in South Africa's political life — *verkramp* and *verlig*.

The Government under Prime Minister Botha appeared to have opted for the *verligte* direction. Once embarked on this course there would be no turning back. The momentum was inexorable.

South Africa's major problem seemed to be to accommodate the aspirations of the different race groups of Indians, coloureds and blacks in a workable constitution.

Discussions he had with coloured and Indian leaders, however, indicated they would find it extremely difficult to go along with any constitutional scheme which did not include blacks outside the homelands.

They, the Indians and coloureds, had to look a long way ahead to a time when possibly the country's political structure would be dominated by blacks — not an unreasonable attitude.

With coloureds and Indians it was a question of survival. They had to look to the day, which many believed would come, when the black man would rule South Africa politically.

Dr Frenkel said he had found that academics and politicians

were obsessed with model building and theoretical solutions, many of which ignored reality.

"Far too much stress is laid on model building and far too little on finding ways of reaching a consensus with other race groups."

They justified their model building by saying it was all being done in the interests of coloureds and Indians and blacks.

The problem was, did the coloureds, Indians and blacks believe this?

He stressed that nowhere in the world was there a model to guide South Africa in constructing its new constitution. South Africa's problems were unique, and the solution had to come from the South African people themselves — all the people.

He believed it to be too late to impose a new dispensation on coloureds and Indians. This should have been done a decade ago.

Time was against South Africa. There was a grave urgency which had to be recognised and acted on.

"No machinery, he said, had been set up through which a consensus could be achieved, and without a consensus no lasting solution was possible.

Leading blacks he had spoken to stressed that too many promises were made, and too many undertakings given by the Government which were

never carried out. The impression given was that the Government was buying time with promises.

Dr Frenkel added that the West's tactics were wrong in the approach to the South African problem. Trying to drive South Africa into a corner like a hunted beast only provoked irrational reaction, and complicated issues rather than solving them.

Dr Frenkel stressed the vital importance of consensus before a new constitution was imposed on the country.

Three years ago, he said, he would never have expected the Government to move in the direction in which it said it intended moving.

However, before any real progress was made the crisis of trust between whites and other race groups had to be solved first. This was basic.

CSO: 4420

## MONEY SUPPLY PLENTIFUL, INVESTMENT BRISK

Colin Campbell Report

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Aug 79 p 16

[Article by Colin Campbell]

[Text] The South African investing public is hungry. There just don't seem to be sufficient investment avenues to satisfy its appetite which, despite a rash of new issues, remains unsatisfied.

There is an urgent attempt by those with money to escape the ravages of inflation, and merchant bankers have been flooded with cheques for the various new issues which they have been offering.

Southern Sun, the motel chain, attracted more than R102m for the R3,75m worth of shares on offer which made the offer to the general public 34 times subscribed. Refund cheques will be posted back to unsuccessful applicants on Thursday next week and analysts are expecting a new flood of money to be poured into the stock exchange.

Sasol has already been swamped with cheques by the institutions, and a heavy application is expected when the public lists open.

The Soweto electrification project attracted about R47m. Here again, applications have had to be scaled down, though those who applied for up to R75 000 were satisfied in full.

Because of the mood of the investing public and the warm response given to new issues, a number of companies are taking advantage of the current situation and are calling on their shareholders for further funds.

The French Bank is making a R2,06m rights issue, and the giant mining house Johannesburg Consolidated Investments last night announced that it plans to raise R40m through a preference share issue.

The rush to find a home for the mountains of cash has been partly encouraged by the further reduction in interest and deposit rates, and helped by the rising concern over what inflation is doing to hard-earned savings.

In the rush to get into shares while the respectable dividend yields last, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange has enjoyed one of its best weeks in ages. Yesterday there was R7,89m worth of business conducted on the exchange, making the three-day total of business nearly R25m.

Because rallies tend to feed upon themselves, brokers are expecting the

attention being paid to the stock market to continue.

Sentiment about the South African economy is improving, and analysts also cite the encouraging noises made by the Prime Minister at this week's Natal Congress as a further factor which has put some renewed hope into investors.

Given the strong flood of money and the improving signs, merchant bankers are likely to be busy announcing a host of new issues in the weeks ahead.

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text]

EVIDENCE is piling up on all sides that South Africa is floundering in a sea of money — yet the economy is struggling to gather growth momentum and the man-in-the street finds that to make ends meet, he has to lower his standard of living.

Economists say this paradox is emphasised in this week's cut in the Bank rate, which is a signal that because money is plentiful, it has become cheap and interest rates are tumbling.

With the price of gold ranging between \$290 and \$300 and with other exports soaring to unprecedented heights, cash is flooding into South Africa — which means that big profits are being made by certain enterprises, largely in the mining field.

And the Treasury is collecting considerably more tax than Senator Horwood budgeted for in March.

On the other hand, while these rands are available internally in terms of gold and foreign exchange reserves, more money appears to be going out of South Africa than is coming in.

The mines are spending much of their enhanced income in capital works to increase still further the country's productive capacity.

This money is seeping into the economy through engineering industries,

building and other works. This is why some sectors of the economy are enjoying a boom while others are struggling to keep on a level keel.

These same industries are also benefiting from the Sasol and other large-scale developments.

But this specialised flow of money does not explain why there is a surfeit of money in the upper reaches of the economy, but near-drought conditions in the lower strata. And there appear to be too few channels between top and bottom.

One explanation of this phenomenon is that the flow of money into the upper lake is moving strongly into institutional hands, and largely institutions which are conservative, unproductive investors. Little money is being diverted into new production.

The institutional investors are overwhelmingly trustee investors — insurance companies and pension funds which are adding to their assets at a rate in excess of R2 000-million a year.

There is not risk capital; the money which they collect must go into existing proven enterprises.

Market watchers say this explains why the prices of sound shares are rising, taking the RDM industrial index to a 10-year high.

A few years ago an investment such as Sasol would have drained the capital market for months ahead. Now the money is being raised without strain.

With Sasol as the exception, very little of the investment money is going into new productive enterprises which would generate more jobs for more people and thus spread prosperity.

Businessmen generally are not spending money on new productive enterprises because existing plant and machinery is not being used to its full capacity and because confidence, the vital ingredient of a growth economy, is lacking.

If the Government spends too heavily on unproductive developments like roads, bridges and dams, the rate of inflation would gallop. Private enterprises will not be coerced into taking the lead.

The answer, as suggested by many, is to repay loan levies, end the present loan levies and increase food subsidies so that more real spending power is given back to the woman with the purse.

There is little doubt that accelerated public spending would induce some movement but it won't be dramatic. It will be slow — perhaps too slow.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX INCREASE DRAWS LABOR REACTION

## Trade Union Leaders

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

LABOUR leaders yesterday warned of a spate of new wage increase demands in the wake of this week's announcement that the consumer price index rose by a record 3.6 % in July.

South Africa's two biggest trade union organisations — the Trade Union Council of South Africa and the South African Confederation of Labour — representing about 500 000 white workers, demanded immediate Government action to slow down price rises, especially those directly controlled by the Government.

They said that for the past three or four years pay increases in the private and public sectors had fallen far behind the actual rise in living costs.

The result was a steady decline in living standards.

After a meeting in Pretoria yesterday, the president of the confederation, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, said his executive's view was that the current 12.0 % inflation rate would lead to immediate demands for large pay increases.

The general secretary of the Artisan Staff Association, Mr Wally Grobler, called the July CPI rise a shattering blow.

He estimated that over the past few years railworkers' earnings had fallen 40 % behind the CPI rise.

The ASA will lodge a substantial new wage claim at its meeting with the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, early next month. Mr Grobler declined to specify the demand, but it is likely to be between 12 % and 15 %.

Tucsa's general secretary, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said: "There is only one way to break this vicious circle — higher wages and salaries. The economy has excess productivity capacity and increasing unemployment and it is vital that consumer spending be increased."

This could only be done by substantial rises in earnings.

Immediate reaction from trade unions would be to make new and bigger demands on employers. Where agreements were in force, interim relief would be demanded, he said.

The president of the

Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, Senator Anna Scheepers, agreed that a flood of new wage demands was likely.

"Most factory workers are on their beam-ends anyway and the latest leap in the CPI can only intensify the distress of hundreds of non-white families," she said.

The confederation also decided at its Pretoria meeting yesterday to oppose the taxation of fringe benefits.

A memorandum on the issue will be drawn up for submission to the Standing Commission on Taxation.

Mr Nieuwoudt said the proposed tax on housing benefits would affect detrimentally the large majority of the confederation's 200 000 members.

He said the executive was unanimous in urging the further widening of the tax base.

Workers' earnings had fallen far behind the CPI since 1974.

It would be unreasonable to expect them to co-operate in accepting a further lowering of their living standards through the taxing of fringe benefits, Mr Nieuwoudt said.

## Cost-of-Living Index

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 79 p 20

[Text]

THE seemingly inexorable climb in the consumer price index continued in July.

The "all income group" figure rose 12,9 percent for the 12 months to July.

The rise between June and July alone was 3,6 percent.

The annualised 12,9 percent figure does not reflect the impact of GST, introduced last July. It represents a 2,1 percent increase due to the rise in petrol and diesel prices and a 1,5 percent rise in general prices. Fuel is given a weight of 3,79 percent.

The "food only" index rose 15,1 percent in the 12 months to July and 2,8 percent in July.

The year-on-year figures for the higher income group climbed 13,2 percent, while the middle-income group

rose 12,9 percent. The rise for the lower-income group was lower at 11,6 percent.

In spite of inflation retail sales moved out of negative into positive, showing a real growth of 1,2 percent for the three months to May.

CSO: 44/20



## HIGH INFANT MORTALITY RATE DUE TO MALNUTRITION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

**GRAHAMSTOWN.** — One out of every four black babies born in Grahamstown last year died before the age of 12 months, according to statistics released here which have shocked health authorities.

In 1977, the infant mortality rate in this "cultural centre" of the Eastern Cape was even higher — with more than a third of black babies dying in their first year.

Well over half the recorded deaths last year were due directly or indirectly to malnutrition, which medical experts associate with the town's appalling state of poverty and unemployment.

Investigations have shown that Grahamstown's infant mortality rate is more than double — and sometimes triple — that of other centres in the Eastern Cape. It is rivalled only by the most underdeveloped part of Ciskei and Transkei.

Grahamstown's Medical Officer of Health said in his annual report for 1978 that the infant mortality rate was not "quite a true reflection" of the situation, because a large percentage of black births were not registered.

He added, however, that infant mortality rates give a good indication of general living conditions.

The Regional Director of Health in the Eastern Cape, Dr J Krynauw, said from Port Elizabeth he was shocked at Grahamstown's high infant

mortality and would investigate it at the earliest opportunity.

"We will definitely carry out an on-the-spot inspection of health services in Grahamstown and if necessary do an in-depth study to try to determine what is wrong and how to rectify it," he said.

A staggering 28% of all black babies whose births were registered died in Grahamstown last year — compared with 11% in East London, 8% in Port Elizabeth and 9% in King William's Town.

In 1977, the Grahamstown infant mortality rate was 378 deaths per thousand live births — four times higher than the average for the entire country and exactly nine times higher than the rate for Johannesburg.

A breakdown of the latest statistics show that more than half the deaths of black babies can be attributed directly or indirectly to malnutrition.

More than 10% of the deaths were due to "malnutrition", while 40% died of gastro-enteritis, which hardly ever kills well-nourished children.

The superintendent of Settlers Hospital in Grahamstown, Dr G White, was "deeply concerned" at the high rate of infant deaths and said the vast majority of children who died of gastro-enteritis were malnourished.

This view was shared by Dr Trudi Thomas, an East London expert on malnutrition, who added that deaths attributed to measles and pneumonia were also probably indirectly due to malnutrition.

# TREURNICHT REEMPHASIZES SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE

## Comment on Sports Policy

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

Transvaal Nationalist leader Dr Andries Treurnicht warned today that the Government's latest sport policy changes should not be seen as encouragement to practise mixed sport.

Speaking amid renewed Nationalist conservative concern at the policy directions of the Government, Dr Treurnicht made it clear that he had no objections to the manner in which the Minister of Sport, Mr Punt Janson, has set out the new arrangements.

"I think the minister has qualified his statement properly, as he himself has pointed out that the new arrangements should not be seen as encouragement to practise mixed sports," he said.

While the sports policy changes have been welcomed by sports administrators, Dr Treurnicht emphasized that the policy remained as originally formulated: that sport was to be practised "within community context."

The former Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr

Sybrand van Niekerk, who is the National Party's candidate in the Koedoespoort Parliamentary by-election, today played down the importance of the new arrangement.

"I am not aware of any new arrangements. The Minister has just spelt out existing sports policy," he said.

Mr van Niekerk and Dr Treurnicht faced questions about mixed club and school sport at a meeting in Koedoespoort earlier this week.

It followed a barrage of interjections by Herstigte Nasionale Party supporters that the Government was moving towards sports integration.

The questioner, a Nationalist supporter, pointed out that one Pretoria school had a coloured pupil in a sports team which resulted in other schools withdrawing from competitions with them.

Dr Treurnicht replied that "if such a person was in the school team it was an anomaly. I do not like that kind of situation. Sport is practised sepa-

ately and we also have separate schools."

The new arrangements announced by Mr Janson will streamline the procedure whereby schools could obtain permission for mixed events. They would be required only to obtain permission from the Director of Education.

(Report by J. H. Marshall, 214 Verulam Road, Pretoria.)

## Criticism of Religious Conferences

Johannesburg: THE STAR in English 18 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] The Transvaal leader of the National Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, last night attacked recent South African religious conferences for attempting to construct a "new, all-inclusive society."

Dr Treurnicht, Minister of Public Works, Statistics and Tourism, said various religious conferences in South Africa recently had shown the "scarcely-veiled motive" of sounding out Christians concerning a policy of separate development and radically amending the national social and political structure.

He said this at the C R Swart Memorial Lecture at the University of the Orange Free State. A copy of the lecture was released in Pretoria.

CSO: 4420

# MINISTER ANNOUNCES SPORTS RALLY POLICY CHANGES

## Janson Speech

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

Addressing the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban yesterday, Mr Janson said this did not mean the Government was giving away stadiums or creating open stadiums.

"But now if a sports club wants to hold a match or matches against teams of other races, all it needs is to apply for 'inter-club stadium status,' he said.

In an obvious reference to the Loftus Versfeld wrangle that preceded permission being granted for all races to see the world heavyweight title fight between South Africa's Gerrie Coetzee and American John Tate, Mr Janson said the time had come to dispel all confusion about the Government's sports policy.

"The quickest way for us to destroy our goal of maintaining the identity of whites while at the same time developing the potential of all other races, is to do, as Jaap Marais (leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party) would want, that we will not go near Loftus Versfeld or any other stadium if there are mixed matches or spectators," he said.

"You could also unlock the whole sports world and say, 'Do what you like, where you like and with whom you like'. There would be no order, guidance or control."

The Cabinet had agreed to the concept of approved mixed matches at approved venues. But South Africa

would not give in to international pressure on the sports front, neither would it aid men like Mr Peter Hain, who had chosen sport to exert pressure on South Africa's internal policies.

"We have only to look at the achievements of the Port Alfred boy, Kevin Anderson, who swam the English Channel, Gary Player, Doug Watson, Clive Rice and Mike Procter to see just how much our sportsmen have lost because of the attitude of the world."

Mr Janson also outlined policy for mixed sports matches at schools.

There could not be mixed teams, but matches between schools of different races would be approved by the Director of Education, provided the school committees and the school boards consented. The parent-teacher associations would also have to agree.

All applications could be now be made by telephone.

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 79 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

**M**R RUDOLPH OPPERMAN, president of the SA Olympic and National Games Association, is right. The Government cannot simply make itself a spectator on the current sports scene.

And the Minister of Sport is being mischievous when he says there are no legal bars to open sport and it is up to sporting bodies and local authorities to take the ball of tacit licence and run.

What about the Group Areas and Liquor laws? Whatever Mr Punt Janson might say, these legal obstacles still exist technically

for any club or local body brave enough to try to integrate its sporting facilities.

After so many years of being directed from the top, in every aspect of race relations, these organisations must feel a natural inhibition towards any deviation from the norm.

So the Government can't just wash its hands now and say it no longer enforces sports apartheid. If there is to be an open season on sport, Mr Janson and his department must declare it — and show the way by leading change.

'THE STAR' Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Aug 79 p 18

[Editorial]

[Text]

**M**Ixed sport is for adults only, says Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange. Not surprisingly, he declared his own stand as that of a non-consenting adult. His statement at a Potchefstroom meeting made even less sense than most of the mystifying "clarifications" of sports policy. As our picture of 10-year-old netballers showed this week, children of different races play together unselfconsciously: they learn their prejudices from grown-ups. If they are to be inhibited by the racism of their

elders, and by Transvaal Administrator Mr Willem Cruywagen whose school sport policy follows the Van Niekerk line, how can they hope to take naturally to mixed sport as adults? Of course they cannot, and therein lies the verkrampte hope. A generation from now — if they exist — a new group of non-consenting adults would be marking time and indulging in semantics.

By then it would be a futile exercise because nobody would be listening anymore. One does not know whether to laugh or cry as first Dr Koornhof, then

Mr Janson tries to cut a swathe through the jungle towards the road to normality. Each metre gained is hailed as the ultimate breakthrough—or no change, according to which interests are reviewing progress.

Mr Janson, after a rugged round or two with a boxing promoter, produced a new formula. The Opposition's Mr Dave Dalling promptly labelled it "obscure, irrelevant and unimportant" and pointed out that it did nothing to remove the obstacles raised by the Liquor and Group Areas Acts and the Nationalist obsession for

control over the affairs of sportsmen. Nationalist right-wingers have attacked the Minister equally vigorously for departing from party policy. Mr Janson has called a national conference for October 27 to "clear the confusion." While they are seeing the light, delegates ought to remember that the Prime Minister has stressed the need to "adjust or die." If we cannot adjust in a relatively minor issue, then it surely will be nearly impossible to accommodate the PM's more palatable alternative in the major issues.

#### Labor Party Leader's Statement

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 79 p 2

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Government's new sports policy is "cosmetic and illusory", says the national leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

In an interview at the party's Eastern Province regional conference on Saturday, Mr Hendrickse said the announcement last week by the Minister of Sport, Mr Punt Janson, was designed only to regain international competition for South Africa. John Tate's title fight against Gerrie Coetzee at Loftus Versfeld on October 20 was "an insult to black people" — and he called on them to boycott it.

Mr Hendrickse also called on the black choir that had volunteered to sing "Die Stem" at the fight "to have a rethink".

"We cannot sing the praises of apartheid," he said.

In his conference address, Mr Hendrickse said the mining industry would have to be nationalised when blacks took over the running of the country.

While the Labour Party believed in free enterprise, he said there were "fundamental industries" that would have to be nationalised if there was to be an equitable redistribution

of wealth. "White people will have to give a portion of what they now have," he said.

Mr Hendrickse added that his party would not give evidence before the constitutional commission appointed by the Government. By doing so it would negate its negotiating power.

And the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would have to engage in genuine dialogue with black leaders because the younger generation would not be prepared to talk to him.

Mr Hendrickse also lashed out at the South African Council of Sport, describing Sacos officials as "instant politicians who rise when the situation demands and then disappear".

Referring to teachers who were Sacos members, he said: "I've got no time for people who use their positions to antagonise our children."

He described the recent South African Christian Leadership conference in Pretoria as irrelevant, misleading and designed as a diversion from the real issues facing the country.

Mr Hendrickse also called for the unconditional reinstatement of the striking Fattis and Monia workers and urged party members not to buy the firm's products.

TATE FIGHT PROMOTERS HARM RACE RELATIONS

Johannesburg POST in English 20 Aug 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Now we have really seen everything. Here was Big John Tate parading in front of over 40,000 screaming white sports fans on that sacred haven of theirs--Loftus Versfeld.

It was something very sad to see that big black man, alone among so many Afrikaners being made out to be some kind of performing "hero".

He also happened to be the only black man, bar those selling ice-cream and the like, in sight.

Not even in the bad old days of the South in America did a black man make such a regular spectacle of himself. He had done a great deal of harm to his dignity as a black man and as the would-be world heavyweight champ.

It is amazing to see how dumb these Americans are playing this issue. Surely they must know the racial factors that make South Africa such a pole-cat in world's eye. Surely they must realise the kind of hate they are likely to arouse in thousands of black hearts all over the world by their inexplicable behaviour.

It just does not make sense in this country. You can imagine what would happen to a white would-be champ of the world going to Orlando Stadium and being cheered by thousands of blacks. If you can't imagine that kind of scene, Big John, then you are dumber than we think you are.

And so are your managers and your sponsors.

We know some Americans worship the god of money-Mammon. But this smacks of such naked mercenary tactics, it's sickening.



It seems the height of indelicacy and lack of diplomacy in a foreign country for these people to go on in the manner in which they are. Not only have they promised to solve the sport problems of South Africa, they have in the same breath said they have nothing to do with politics. And this is the kind of thing they are prepared to let happen to themselves in the name of Mammon.

CSO: 4420

## KOORNHOF OUTLINES FUTURE OF BLACK STATES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Aug 79 p 4

[Text]

DURBAN — Freedom and welfare for blacks in the 1980s through economic development and separate political systems was foreshadowed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at the National Party congress in Durban yesterday.

In a whirlwind speech (the winds of change will become a zephyr of contentment) the energetic Minister reeled off his vision for the 1980s in which

- self determination for black states must be attained
- economic development must make great strides
- an alliance of free nations with proper sovereign land areas must be realised
- local government for blacks in the common area must be extended with the minimum of Government

interference and the maximum powers for homogeneous groups.

Dr Koornhof said it was not necessary for black states to become economically self sufficient because in all the world states were economically interdependent.

But the chief challenge remained that of economic development — to bring about welfare by reducing big income differences and by training workers.

"Freedom and welfare are the cornerstones, but in separate political systems. The foundations were laid in the 1970s and in the 1980s we must give this strategy final form," he said.

To achieve economic development the principles of productivity had to be instilled. The South African economy would have to strive for a high growth rate to accommodate development and create jobs.

## IMMIGRATION

For labour needs South

Africa could not rely on immigration. It needed to add up to 40 000 blacks a year to its skilled labour force.

The social implications of this included the growth of a new middle class literate, property-owning, with expectations for their children's schooling and which was sensitive about human dignity.

In human relations day-to-day activities of blacks could no longer be controlled in a regulatory manner.

Whites were going to need blacks and blacks were going to need whites. There was no alternative to co-operation.

Institutional co-operation would include alliances between states on an international basis after they had become equal and the introduction of sovereign authorities.

Black political affairs in the white areas would as far as possible be handled through the black states, perhaps by means of extra-territorial authority.

## GOVERNMENT REVIEWING BLACK COUNCILS' STATUS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

**A DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR THE** Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J Cronjé, said in Pretoria yesterday the Government was considering granting community councils — in some areas — the same status as White municipalities.

The SABC reported him as saying legislation under consideration would replace the Community Councils Act and incorporate the municipal code.

Outdated laws relating to the administration of urban Blacks would be looked into with a view to abolishing them.

The code would define matters such as raising of revenue handling of finance and all aspects of municipal control.

The Government's aim was to shift the administration of urban Blacks to Blacks themselves, Mr Cronjé was reported saying.

● The Soweto Council is to hold a series of meetings, beginning next Saturday, to determine how Soweto should raise revenue, according to Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council.

He said the crux of the matter was how money could be raised to provide Soweto with services.

The Government ~~has~~ de-

clined to subsidise Soweto's maintenance-costs. Mr F Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee, says the city council will not provide Soweto with funds.

Mr Thebehali said he had approached Dr G Morrison, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Development, for financial assistance.

"He was sympathetic and offered us R19-million, whereas our budget stands at R66-million for the current financial year, he added.

The R19-million is special assistance for this year alone to help Soweto out of its financial crisis, and will not be repeated annually.

Mr F du Randt, Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, says the Soweto Council is an autonomous body and, as such, should foot its own bills and find its own finance.

Mr Thebehali said he was going to ask residents to agree to a curtailment of some services.

"The residents have put us in a difficult position by refusing to pay increased rents. It is for them to tell us how to raise revenue," he continued.

He added he was thinking of introducing a system whereby residents in the higher-income brackets would pay higher rents than poorly paid ones.

# MINISTER REVIEWS COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Aug 79 p 2

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H J Coetzee yesterday revealed that the Communist presence in Angola is estimated to be 500 Russians, 2 400 East Germans and about 25 000 Cubans.

Addressing a meeting at Potchefstroom he said foreign military involvement in the country's armed forces represented a considerable percentage.

He added that since June 1975 Russians and East European countries have contributed arms and equipment worth more than R250 million.

"This included tanks, armoured cars and artillery and enlarged Russia's military hold on Angola. Costs amounted to more than R1 million a day."

In Mozambique the Russian presence is estimated to be between 1 000 and 1 600 men and Cubans number between 1 000 and 2 000 he said.

Mr Coetzee said the Russians and East Germans were responsible for information, sabotage, espionage and indoctrination training, while a big number of Mozambicans were sent to Russia for military training.

He said that 38 shiploads of Russian weaponry, which included tanks, heavy artillery, ground-to-air missiles, radar equipment and helicopters were offloaded in Mozambique ports during 1978.

"In Zambia, Cuban presence is estimated at 100, while Russian involvement

was limited to embassy personnel, under the guidance of Professor Solodovnikov.

Military contact already existed between Zambia, Bulgaria and East Germany (DDR).

In Tanzania, the USSR has reinforced its influence through the establishment of a strong presence and the gradual replacement of the once dominating Chinese presence.

There were approximately 400 to 700 Russian and 50 Cuban military personnel involved in terrorist training who also acted as radar and air force advisers.

He said Russian presence in Botswana mainly consisted of embassy personnel.

CS0: 4420

## SOWETO WRITER WARNS OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Aug 79 p 16

[Article by Credo Mutwa, Soweto writer]

[Text] I am horrified by what I see taking place in Soweto, and I am most appalled by the fact that the Soweto Council, which we look to for leadership as householders in Soweto, and the West Rand Board which is the eyes, hands and ears of the Government in Soweto, are unaware of the deadly volcano that is about to explode in this vast black community in which we live.

I am shaken by the fact that both the West Rand Board and the Soweto Council, acting in total ignorance of what is happening among the denizens of Soweto, have once more begun making the same sort of mistakes that led to the upheavals in 1976, mistakes that were exploited to the hilt by militants to drive a wedge between the authorities and the Soweto people, and I number the proposed drastic rise in site rents throughout Soweto (now under reconsideration) among the mistakes that both the board and the council have made, mistakes that might cost our country dear.

As far as I have been able to find out, the council never fully consulted the people of Soweto

about rents and does not even now realise what the consequences of such a step might be. The harsh truth is that there are literally thousands of Soweto householders who will not be able to afford such new rents; that the figure of unemployed Soweto denizens is much higher than Government statistics make it out to be; and that in Soweto, as in other townships, there are hundreds of people who lost their jobs during and after the riots and who have not worked for over three years.

How will these people, who are living hand-to-mouth and existing on the charity of friends and neighbours, be able to discharge their responsibilities as Soweto citizens properly? Can you get blood out of a thrice-dehydrated stone?

Before any further steps towards the development of Soweto as a viable modern city are taken I appeal to the Soweto Council and the West Rand Board to close the wide and shameful gulf that exists between them — a gulf which slows down progress in Soweto and causes suffering to the people of Soweto, a gulf that even the hum-

blest labourer sweeping the streets of Soweto is aware of — and to join hands and act as one for once.

I beg the council and the board to realise that they need each other and to be aware of the danger of further upheavals in Soweto in the very near future and that the Soweto Council needs a powerful organisation to back it up in case of further trouble, because it is an extremely vulnerable organisation which will easily disintegrate, leaving Soweto leaderless as the Urban Bantu Council did, if violence flares up in Soweto again. I appeal to the chairman of the West Rand Board and the chairman of the Soweto Council seriously to consider asking the Government to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry in Soweto as a matter of utmost urgency, before which even the humblest Sowetan would be invited to testify without fear. It would have the task of taking an in-depth look at:

(1) The real rate of unemployment and under-employment in Soweto and roughly how many people live below the breadline.

(2) The real rate of crime in Soweto and the means to effectively combat it.

(3) The lack of full and proper communication between the authorities and the ordinary township-dweller, the reasons for it and how it can be remedied.

(4) Wastefulness, incompetence and inefficiency in certain aspects of township administration and how it could be eliminated.

(5) Exactly what amenities are required in what parts of Soweto.

(6) The extent of intimidation by militant elements among the people of Soweto, and exactly what nature this intimidation takes, and how it can be combated.

Political extremism of the most short-sighted, foolhardy and suicidal sort is on the increase in Soweto, and for the last decade or so two known militant organisations — the ANC and the PAC — have been making strenuous efforts to hijack the minds of our young people and to turn them away from the path of peace towards the path of revolution.

Several things have happened in Soweto that no thinking person should overlook; outrages have been committed by terrorists in certain parts of Soweto which were carefully calculated to impress black Soweto youth and to fill each elderly heart in Soweto with a nameless fear.

This secret fear born of the shadowy presence of the armed terrorist has played havoc with the minds of my people in Soweto; it has so embol-

dened the lunatic-fringe radicals that they are now a law unto themselves and this has brought about the chilling phenomenon of mob rule in Soweto. Mob rule and mob justice always go hand in hand with political extremism in any part of the world ... look at Iran.

Today in Soweto any black man who frequently speaks to white people has become an object of hatred and suspicion, and you only need to whisper in certain ears that "so and so is a sellout" to set a roaring mob of "students" streaming along the street in search of that person — and woe betide him or her if caught.

Today in Soweto you see black leaders — men of integrity and courage — who are avoiding dialogue with the white man (the thing blacks have pleaded for for years in the past in vain) like the plague and putting up all sorts of fancy excuses for doing so.

Now I ask the West Rand Board and the Soweto Council, do you see what you have to contend with? Do you see now why you must be careful and not drive any more of our people into the arms of the shadow? I appeal to you not to grind our people and so play into the hands of the radicals; if you want our people to pay more rent please create places of employment first in Soweto so that people can supplement their income, create small industries which could employ at least some of Soweto's people.

SECOND TV CHANNEL FOR BLACKS TO BE INTRODUCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

**A TELEVISION channel for Blacks would be introduced as soon as possible and not later than January 1, 1982, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr H H Smit, said in a statement released in Pretoria last night.**

The Government had taken the final decision to request the South African Broadcasting Corporation to introduce a second television channel — for Blacks — the statement said.

The service would initially be televised for three hours a day on weekdays and six hours a day on Saturdays and Sundays. The five main Black languages would be alternated, Mr Smit said.

He trusted the service would be of great value in the educational and cultural enrichment of Blacks and would also stimulate their interest in their own sporting activities.

In addition it would possible create vast opportunities for industry in coping with the expected increased demand for TV sets at reasonable prices.

Talks between Government departments concerned and industry would soon be held about producing TV sets at prices within the financial scope of Blacks.

The Government had decided to guarantee R36-million over five years for the service, while the SABC had also been granted permission to increase advertising time on TV from the present five percent of all viewing time to 5,75 percent.

From the additional advertising revenue the SABC would be able to supplement the initial costs of the new service. — Sapa.



## NEW TOWN TO REPLACE 'CROSSROADS' DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Aug 79 p 15

[Text]

On the wind-swept flats of the Western Cape about 20 000 people of the Crossroads squatter camp dream of the future.

They know that soon, men, machinery and money will shape a township on their strip of land which will give them a home of their own.

For these people the promise of Nyanga 2 means more than just a home. It means the right to stay.

A long way away, in a building in a narrow lane in Pretoria, men and women pore over blueprints.

They have R13.5-million in the bank to spend on an initial 1 600 housing units and tenders will be called for next week.

**TENANTS**

The first squatters will become tenants within nine months to a year.

The total construction period of the first phase, with all its auxiliary services, will take two years.

"We worked flat-out the minute we were given the go-ahead to start planning," said the chief of the Department of Community Development's

Building Services Division, Mr W J Marais.

"All roads will be tarred, with concrete pavements. There will be water-borne sewerage, water reticulation and street lighting. We want to make Nyanga as attractive as possible."

**EXTENSION**

There will be one-bedroom apartment-type units, and two and three-bedroomed homes have been designed in such a way to allow for extensions.

Rentals, including payments for essential services, are expected to range from R20 to R45 a month.

All homes will have verandahs and screen walls for privacy and wind deflection. They will be built from brick with tiled or asbestos roofing. Adequate sites have also been made available for churches and nursery schools.

There will be corner shops, a community hall, sports facilities, four new schools, parks and numerous small play grounds with equipment to cater for pre-school children within walking distance of their homes.

## SOWETO RENT INCREASE MAIN TOPIC AT RESIDENTS MEETING

### Report of Meeting

Johannesburg POST in English 20 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Ike Motsapi and Willie Mahloane]

[Text] Chairman of Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday called on the West Rand Administration Board to move out of Soweto because it was spending its money on redundant white staff.

He was addressing more than 1,000 residents at the Orlando YMCA at a meeting called because of the rent crisis.

The meeting marked by anti-Thebehali sentiments, resolved not to pay increased rents, but demanded that the Government subsidise Soweto's development.

The recent stoppage of increased rents was seen as merely a reprieve and the council was again going to increase rents.

The residents also rejected a loan raised by Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, on a recent trip overseas because it had to be repaid by residents at interest of 15 percent.

Resolutions passed were that:

- No household pay increases and these are rejected.
- Alternative methods of financing the hous-

ing and infrastructure development be found by (a) drastically reducing the number of whites employed by the board and (b) that the central government give a sufficiently large grant to finance housing and infrastructural need from general revenue.

- That the Soweto Council be repealed and a municipality introduced.

The meeting was highly emotional and various speakers called for the resignation of Mr Thebehali and his council.

Others demanded the scrapping of rent increases.

Children with placards paraded in the hall.

After the meeting, people flocked outside chanting, "Thebehali must go". There were several anti-Thebehali shouts.

In his address to the people, Dr Motlana said, West Rand Board personnel must move out of Soweto because the board was spending most of its income to pay redundant white staff.

### Rent pay

He said 90 percent of Wrab's staff were whites who get their pay from rent money collected

from poor Soweto residents.

Administration boards throughout the country were created by the Government to control blacks. They existed today because the Government was not happy with city councils like the Johannesburg City Council who were sympathetic towards blacks.

When they were introduced, it was said in Parliament that they were going to offer employment opportunities to young Afrikaners.

They were also introduced with intention of removing control from sympathetic city councils to make sure that

not a cent from the Government was spent on blacks.

The former Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, told Parliament that "for an absolute control of blacks in South Africa", superintendents and their assistants were required to monitor their thoughts.

Dr Motlana said Wrab was the biggest business organisation in the country. Outside Russia, Wrab was the biggest landlord in the world.

Nobody, even the Soweto Council know where money collected for rent was "going to."

#### Soweto Housing Situation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Aug 79 p 7

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

**BLACKS** are gradually moving away from the homelands to the metropolitan areas of South Africa according to Dr C F Swart, senior research officer of the Institute for Urban Studies of the Rand Afrikaans University.

Speaking at a symposium on community councils at RAU yesterday, he said: "The urbanisation pattern of

the South African Blacks is impressive. In 1970 about seven million of the country's 15-million Blacks were living in the Black states.

"Of the 5,1-million urbanised Blacks roughly 583 000 were from the Black states while 4,5-million were born in White South Africa.

"About 43 percent of the registered Black work force works in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area alone."

In Soweto about 85 percent

of the inhabitants were tenants and the rest owned their own houses, he said. More than three quarters of the houses had two bedrooms and one fifth only one bedroom, an indication of over-crowding, he said.

Only 5.8 percent of all the more than 600 000 houses had bathrooms and only 12.8 percent had toilets inside the house.

About half of the houses in Soweto were too small and overcrowding created a serious lack of privacy.

Dr Swart said his survey showed that just over half of Soweto's residents were not prepared to pay more than R10 a month extra in rent, 30 percent did not like to pay more than R20 whereas 8 percent were not prepared to pay any additional fees at all.

"Black salaries have drastically increased in the last couple of years," Dr Swart said, "and we must educate people to accept the fact that subsidies will have to give way to a more realistic economic approach in home ownership."

"People in Soweto generally agree that their responsibility has increased with house ownership. But only half of them would like to own a house and stand, 25

percent prefer some form of lease hold, while the rest prefer to rent a house and stand.

Those who would like to own a house and stand are mostly not prepared to pay more than R80 a month in addition to their present rent.

"Of the seven housing alternatives offered most people preferred a bigger structure with a proper finish despite the bigger costs."

"The results call for a move away from the traditional housing approach of building complete structures which look the same."

"Residents are prepared to have a share in the building process. If contributions for home ownership are expected from urban Blacks the self-building schemes should be propagated and extensively advertised," he said.

Dr Swart said he had found that many Blacks wanted to buy their own houses but the system of subsidised housing had got them accustomed to spending a very small portion of their salaries on housing. Blacks spent only about 6 percent of their salaries on housing whereas Whites spent about 25 percent.

POLICE MINISTER PLEDGES COOPERATION WITH PRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday promised the Press openness and good relations based on trust.

His attitude, he told a delegation from the Newspaper Press Union in Johannesburg, was that the police and Press should not become involved in public disagreements.

The police wished to give the Press as much information as they could, rather than hold back information unnecessarily.

Mr Le Grange agreed to the establishment of a joint liaison committee of the Press and the police where difficulties which arose could be ironed out.

He said he would be calling a meeting of all newspaper editors in a few weeks to discuss the whole field of practical relations between the Press and the police.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, had already established a public relations division under Brigadier Jan Visser to handle Press relations. It was intended to appoint one or two professional journalists to Brigadier Visser's staff.

Officers trained in public relations had been appointed to 22 divisional commanders throughout the country.

Mr Le Grange's remarks were warmly welcomed by the president of the NPU, Mr Rudolph Opperman.

Those present included General Geldenhuys, Brigadier Visser, the managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, Mr Roy Paulson, representing South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Harvey Tyson of The Star, Mr Ton Vosloo of Beeld and Mr E Linington of Sapa. — Sapa.

CS01: 4420

HORWOOD SAYS FRINGE BENEFITS TAX STILL UNDER REVIEW

Horwood Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 79 p 23

[Article by Penelope Gracie]

[Text]

**FINANCE Minister Owen Horwood said yesterday the perks tax is still under review.**

He denied firmly the tax was being withdrawn saying the Standing Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary for Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, was waiting for a response from organised commerce and industry.

Minister Horwood commented the Standing Committee, looking into the feasibility of introducing a tax on fringe benefits, had received considerable comment from both individuals and corporations. The Committee was now waiting for comment from organised commerce and industry and would probably extend the deadline for comments on the proposals for about a month after September 7.

He remarked nothing had changed the Department's attitude and the investigation into the best way to implement a tax on fringe benefits would continue.

The report-back to the Minister is not expected to be completed before early in

1980. At the Press conference yesterday the Minister introduced a new service for foreign bankers and investors.

The Macro Credit Analysis Data manual has been compiled by the Department of Finance to provide foreign bankers with more comprehensive and authoritative information about South Africa.

It is part of the Department's attempt to streamline its relations with international bankers.

The Department believes international bankers and investors are deeply concerned about the credit-worthiness of non-oil producing countries.

International bankers have increased their investigations into every country's credit-worthiness.

The MCA data manual is a most useful document and it is a pity that only a few copies are going to be circulated in South Africa. In one concise manual, the Department has collected all information which is relevant to businessmen operating in the South African economic environment. It covers macro-structural dissection, macro-economic activity and macro strategy.

## Labor Confederation's Rejection

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Aug 79 p 5

[Article by Sieg Hannig]

[Text]

The proposed tax on fringe benefits were unanimously rejected by a special meeting of the 200 000-strong white Confederation of Labour.

The management committee of the confederation decided to "play it safe" and reject the entire set of proposals as published in the Government Gazette of July 27.

The move aligns a large chunk of organised labour with the widespread outcry in business circles.

The only outspoken comment in favour of the taxation of fringe benefits so far has come from Mr

Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the 250 000-strong Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

"Even if I have to stand alone on this issue, I shall not be party to a perpetuation of inequality," Mr Grobbelaar said.

But the banking unions which belong to Tucsa have been called on by their general secretary, Mr Andre Malherbe, to object to the proposals in "the strongest possible terms" by sending telegrams to the Minister of Finance.

The Confederation of Labour said taxation on housing privileges would hit the overwhelming majority of its members.

CSO: 4420



SERVICEMEN RE-EMPLOYMENT RECEIVING CONTINUED ATTENTION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Aug 79 p 2

[Text]

THE South African Defence Force is re-evaluating the re-orientation project aimed at helping National Servicemen on their return to civilian life, according to the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H J Coetsee.

In a speech read on his behalf at a Pretoria symposium on the problems facing returning servicemen yesterday, Mr Coetsee said one of the biggest problem areas was employment.

So far employment had been found for all National Servicemen who had approached adjustment committees or the Department of Manpower Utilisation, but the situation could become more difficult, he said.

Mr Coetsee said that out of the 20 000 servicemen who had returned to civilian life since last December, 48 % had only a Standard 8 or even lower level of school education.

Because of increased competition, the employment situation could become more problematic in the future, he said.

Mr Coetsee said the proper application and use of trained and skilled National Servicemen must receive the continued attention of the SADF.

However, the SADF's requirements had to receive priority.

Attempts to improve the educational qualifications of servicemen while they were undergoing their training were highlighted at the symposium.

Universities, technikons and similar institutions could tailor their terms and lengths of courses to meet the needs of servicemen.

Mr Coetsee said certain technical and professional bodies were giving credit to trainees who served in an associated arm of the SADF.

The Government had already accepted a recommendation by the Wiehahn Commission that apprentices who were already indentured and who were then called up be granted remission for the full period they served in their trade in the SADF.

The SADF was also trying to encourage study through correspondence courses.

Mr Bob Goodwin, deputy president of Assocom, said the chief asset of a country was its manpower.

He said that while the Government had the general means to stimulate the economy, it was up to private commerce and industry to take advantage of such stimulation.

However, many industries, especially in the technical field, were becoming capital intensive rather than labour intensive and it was therefore up to the other businesses to create vacancies.

CSO: 4420

## JAPAN EASES RESTRICTIONS ON SA CHROME IMPORTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Aug 79 p 18

[Text]

**TOKYO** — The Japanese Government has eased up on its import restrictions against South African high grade chrome ore, to the immediate benefit of Samancor.

The International Trade and Industry Ministry said it would permit the import from Samancor's Grasvalley mine as an exceptional case.

As a result, Mitsui trading company has already closed a deal for about 50 000 tons with Samancor.

**EARNING**

Sources in Johannesburg say at current world prices this amount would be worth around R4m and that further tonnages could be on the cards.

This, together with much higher Japanese imports of South African manganese worth at least R26m in the first half of this year, represents a far higher foreign exchange earning in these commodities than last year.

The Japanese had earlier imposed restrictions on the import of high grade chrome ore from South

Africa because of controversy over whether it was actually sanctions-busting Zimbabwe Rhodesian ore in disguise.

After numerous allegations that Japan was importing Zimbabwe Rhodesian ore, and facing the difficulty of proving its innocence, the Tokyo Government decided the only answer was to control the purchase of any ore from South Africa with a fee-ratio of more than 1 to 2.1.

Japanese users, however, were particularly unhappy at losing their Grasvalley source of supply, and had been working hard on the Trade Ministry to make an exception.

The ministry finally decided to accede, after making special arrangements with the South African Government and also with the Americans, who had first insisted on the import control.

Japan's high-grade manganese are (mn-over 80 percent) imports totalled 507 000 tons in the first half of this year, up 27 percent over the same period last year.

South Africa's contribution was 179 805 tons, compared with 70 251 tons last year. Shipments from Australia, Japan's number one supplier, shrank significantly.

The figures are even more dramatic for low-grade manganese ore. A total of 188 000 tons was imported (up almost threefold from last year), with South Africa providing 101 210 tons (42 107 tons last year).

The increased tonnages, however, are balanced to some extent by a significant fall in unit price.

Industry sources say the percentages are a bit distorted by low production in 1978, but still feel they are a sign of a firm business recovery.

● Two senior executives of Japanese steel-making concerns are due in South Africa tomorrow to discuss imports from the newly-opened Middelplaat manganese mine.

The executives — from Nippon Steel, the nation's number one producer, and Nisshin Steel — will attend the opening ceremony at Middelplaat on August 29.

## FUEL-FROM-COAL RESEARCH TO BE STEPPED UP

### Treatment With Hydrogen

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 79 p 13

[Text]

EXPERIMENTS to produce oil from coal which will be complementary to the present Sasol process are to be stepped up by the Fuel Research Institute next year.

This step up in research follows the recent success of a small-scale laboratory experiment, known as hydro-pyrolysis, and will involve the purchase of a reactor to treat larger quantities of coal on a continuous basis.

Dr W J Sander, head of the chemical research division of the institute, said yesterday he wanted to correct earlier reports that suggested experiments conducted so far had proved oil-from-coal yields could be as much as 50 percent higher than the present Sasol process.

"Because of the small scale of the experiments it cannot be compared with the Sasol

process. There are also no grounds on which to compare it", Dr Sander said.

He said the larger-scale experiment would indicate how successful the process really was.

Coal is treated with hydrogen at high temperatures and under extreme pressure to yield oil.

"We don't regard this as competing with the Sasol — it is to complement their process", Dr Sander said.

Commenting on the feasibility of the Israeli process to extract fuel gas from oil shale using a laser beam, Dr Sander said it suited Israel and the US which had large shale deposits.

"There are no shale deposits in South Africa and that process does not apply here."

## Fuel From Plants Prospects

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 79 p 11

[Text]

COAL research had not been adequately promoted in South Africa for the last 30 years and an effort had to be made to make up for lost ground, according to Dr C Brink, President of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Plant-derived fuels were not the answer to the "energy challenge" because they created a "negative energy budget" situation, he said.

Dr Brink said the Chemical Engineering Research Group of the CSIR was working on development and improvement in the petro-chemical processes associated with the conversion of coal to liquid fuel.

The CSIR was also carrying out research to improve the octane rating of petrol.

This formed part of the co-ordinated national energy programme initiated last year.

"The only alternative to liquid fuel (petrol and diesel) is another liquid fuel. If such liquid fuel cannot be obtained from a natural liquid source it must be obtained by conversion from other natural sources.

whether solid or gaseous," he said.

No natural liquid gas had been found in South Africa although there were encouraging indications of gaseous sources, he said.

"This cannot yet be regarded as a factor in our present energy supply situation, however."

He said that energy sources which must first be created from agricultural and forestry sources as a rule require more input by way of breeding, planting, fertilising, irrigation, harvesting, protection, transport, pre-treatment and processing than the energy finally gained is worth.

"It is this negative energy budget that gives fossil fuel an economic edge of plant-derived fuels," Dr Brink said.

CSO: 4420

## MAJOR SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT TO BE BUILT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 79 p 22

[Text] **SENTRACHEM** is single-handedly investing R123-million to set up a multi-purpose solution polymerisation plant — the only one of its type in the world.

Sentrachem is embarking on this massive project which will save the country R100-million annually on imported rubbers mainly used for tyres, without any outside support shareholding.

The R123-million exercise will not only save foreign exchange, it is anticipated substantial income will be earned from the export of the products from the new plant.

Dave Marlow, managing director of Sentrachem, said the project would be of major strategic significance to South Africa since it will make the country virtually independent of imported rubber.

The project will be undertaken by Sentrachem's fully owned subsidiary, Karbochem. Poly-isoprene rubber (PIR), a synthetic equivalent for natural rubber, is one of the rubbers to be produced by the multi-purpose plant.

The other rubbers are polybutadiene rubber (PBR),

which is also imported and styrene-butadiene rubber (S-SBR). This will supplement Karbochem's existing manufacture at Sasolburg of emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber (E-SBR).

Construction is due to start in 1980 and should be completed by mid-1982. There will be capacity to cater for growth on the local market until 1990.

The project will consist of four sections — a plant to produce isoprene monomer; facilities to produce the polymers; a plant to produce the catalysts used in the manufacture of polymer and the services complex.

Proven process technologies will be combined to produce PBR, PIR and S-SBR on a campaign basis. This is a South African developed concept to increase the scale of operations in order to make the operation more viable in view of the relatively small local market.

## PLANS TO MINE IN KRUGER PARK DENIED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Roy Devenish]

[Text]

ISCOR has discovered deposits of coking coal near Grootgeluk, Ellisras, and is at present developing the mine, which it hopes to have in production by mid-1980, Iscor's public relations manager, Mr H C Herling, said yesterday.

According to Mr Herling other promising deposits of coking coal, used in the production of steel, have also been found, north of the Soutpansberg.

But Iscor had no plans whatsoever to start mining in the Kruger Park, Mr Herling said.

He denied yesterday's Press reports that Iscor had anything to do with the planning of a mine or railway line in the park.

According to the reports a start has been made with the

initial planning stages of a mining township, a railway line and a dam within the park.

It is claimed that if mining operations were given the go-ahead, they would affect, if not destroy, a large part of the park's most important wilderness area.

The chief director of the National Parks Board, which controls the Kruger Park, Dr Rocco Knobel, was not available for comment yesterday.

However, a spokesman said that in a statement issued by Dr Knobel last year it had been pointed out that prospecting and mining in the Kruger Park was not allowed in terms of the National Parks Act.

According to that statement the board observed this restriction and had not requested that the relevant section of the Act be altered.



**HNP-NP SUPPORTERS' CLASH--**The HNP candidate in the recent Parliamentary by-election in Randfontein, Mr Neville Warrington, was punched in the mouth by a Nationalist during the Koedoespoort by-election in Pretoria yesterday. The nationalist, Mr J van der Bank, who is chairman of one of Dr Andries Treurnicht's branches in the Waterberg constituency, was engaged in a heated argument with the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, when Mr Warrington butted in. Eye-witnesses said Mr Warrington called Mr Van der Bank a "kaffirboetie". Mr Van der Bank then challenged Mr Warrington to repeat what he had said. Mr Warrington did so and got a right uppercut from Mr Van der Bank. With his face covered in blood, his friends caught Mr Warrington as he fell to the ground. Mr Van der Bank's right hand was cut by the blow. Onlookers said Mr Jaap Marais then backed away with his supporters. Nat MPs and supporters last night warned the police at the three polling booths in Kedoespoort that they were going to give HNP supporters a hiding because they constantly referred to the NP quarters at the booths as the "kaffir-huts" and to NP workers as "kaffirboeties". [kaffir lovers]. Workers at the Johannesburg West by-election said there were no clashes there. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 79 p 1]

**STRIKERS' CLASH WITH POLICE--Durban--**Scuffles broke out between police and workers yesterday when armed Pietermaritzburg Riot Police arrested 55 people while dispersing about 400 strikers at the labour-troubled Rainbow Chickens processing plant at Hammarsdale. Police fired about eight canisters of teargas and, it is understood, several people were slightly hurt when the strikers scattered to escape the gas. Dogs were also used. The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Natal Inland, Brigadier H A Viljoen, said those arrested were involved in the scuffles and had been taken to the Hammarsdale cells. They faced charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act. He said the trouble at the factory started early yesterday when about 260 of the Black workers who were dismissed on Monday asked for re-employment. They approached the factory management and were taken on. Some reports said they were re-employed at "beginners' wages". According to a police officer at the scene about 60 of the workers later decided to go on strike again. They then allegedly incited other workers to prevent the second shift from going on duty about 10h00. The trouble at the factory started on Monday when a Black woman was paid off. About 360 workers decided to go on strike in sympathy with her and demanded that she be reinstated. The demand was refused. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 79 p 13]

**ANTI-BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN**--German church groups are planning an anti-South Africa campaign starting on October 19--the anniversary of the 1977 clamp-down on 18 black organisations and two newspapers. And yesterday a counter campaign was launched in Johannesburg, with pledges of support from Mr David Thebehall, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, and Mrs Luch Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers. The campaign started with students of the Rand Afrikaanse Universiteit collecting signatures to a petition to be sent to the secretary-general of the World Council of Churches. The signatures will be collected between now and November 15. The "campaign for peace and work in Southern Africa" is the brainchild of the Association of German Speaking Companies in Southern Africa, which has a membership of 250. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg POST in English 16 Aug 79 pp 1, 2]

**WOMAN ATTORNEY BANNED**--Johannesburg attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana was last night served with a five-year banning order by Security Police at her Lenasia home. Mrs Jana was practising as an attorney with the company of Mr Shun Chetty who recently fled to Botswana. He is now believed to be on his way to Britain where he has been granted political asylum. According to the banning order, Mrs Jana is restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and may not leave the area without permission from the chief magistrate. The order also prohibits her from entering any black area, hostels, factories and schools. But Mrs Jana can still practise as an attorney and is not under house arrest. She is also banned from attending social gatherings and is to report every Friday at John Vorster Square. Mrs Jana has started her own legal company, the Priscilla Jana and Associations, only on Monday before she was banned. Mrs Jana was an instructing attorney during the case of Solomon Mahlangu, the executed former member of the banned African National Congress who was found guilty for his part in the Goch Street shootings. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 22 Aug 79 p 1]

**BLACK JOURNALIST**--Isaac Moroe, former Bloemfontein journalist banished to Bethlehem, has fled into Lesotho. Moroe arrived in Maseru on Friday and yesterday formalised his status as a refugee. He was Bloemfontein chairman of the Writers Association of South Africa and a former member of the banned Union of Black Journalists. He was also a founder member of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation. Moroe was a free-lance photo-journalist based in Bloemfontein and early last year was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was released under this act and placed under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Late last year he was released. He was banned and banished into Bethlehem where he stayed until his flight to Lesotho. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg POST in English 21 Aug 79 p 4]

**UNIVERSITY STUDENT ENROLMENT**--The University of South Africa, with 54,220 students ranging from 17 to 83 years of age, is probably the largest university in Africa. According to the university's enrolment figures for the 1979 academic year, at least six percent of the students are from

outside South Africa. Of the six percent more than 2,000 students are from Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Transkei, Botswana and Bophuthatswana. White students account for 70 percent of the total student body, although the number of white students decreased by 0.7 percent compared with the 1978 figures, the number of black students increased by 15.8 percent. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Aug 79 p 16]

**BOPHUTHATSWANA NEED FOR MAFEKING--Mnabatho--**The Bophuthatswana president, Chief Lucas Mangope, has warned that he would "devise other means" if Mafeking was not incorporated into Bophuthatswana. Speaking at a farewell party held in honour of the South African Ambassador, Mr Gerrie Wessels, this week, he said for the past 18 months he had been negotiating with the South African Government for the incorporation of Mafeking. He said: "in future I will never go to South Africa if this area is not included in my country. "Some Whites in Mafeking fear they will be ruled by a Black government. I do not understand their fear because they do not know my government." President Mangope said it was important that the town was included in his territory. "If it can be incorporated I will prove to the outside world that Bophuthatswana is the most peaceful and beautiful area in Southern Africa." There were a number of Whites who were arrogant, paternalistic and who pretended to know what his government wanted, but Mr Wessels was never like them, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 79 p 7]

**TRANSKEI WELCOMES RHODESIANS--Umtata--**Transkei has welcomed the State of Zimbabwe Rhodesia into the "club" of Southern African states by removing all restrictions on entry into the country of Zimbabwe Rhodesians, the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said in Umtata yesterday. Mr Koyana said passport holders from Zimbabwe Rhodesia were now able to enter Transkei without having to apply for visas as Transkeians enjoyed the same facilities in that country. "Free movement already exists between Transkei, South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho. "There is one exception--that Lesotho people will continue to be required to get visas before entering Transkei until their Government stops the unpalatable practice of impounding our passports when our people reach the common borders", Mr Koyana said. He said the key word was cooperation between the sovereign states of Southern Africa and a great country like Zimbabwe Rhodesia could only be welcomed to the club. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 79 p 5]

**ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL--**The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday announced the appointment of a judge of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Petrus Jacobus van der Walt, as acting Advocate-General. Mr Botha also announced that he had decided to delegate the administration of the Advocate-General Act, 1979 (Act 118 of 1979), which fell under the Department of the Prime Minister, to the Minister of Justice. Mr Justice Van der Walt, who was appointed in terms of legislation passed during the past Parliamentary session to investigate allegations of corruption in the Government, said in Pretoria: "The present

Government has stated that one of its aims is a clean administration. "I have been requested to act temporarily in this office and I regard it as an honour, privilege and challenge to endeavor to the best of my ability to give meaningful substance and direction to the office and to contribute to a clean administration. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 79 pp 1, 2]

**IMMIGRATION-EMIGRATION FIGURES**--South Africa received 1,584 immigrants in May this year while 1,758 migrants left the country, resulting in a net loss of 174 people. The corresponding figures for May last year were 1,313 immigrants and 1,895 emigrants, resulting in a loss of 582 people. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 79 p 7]

**CONSTRUCTION WORKERS SHORTAGE**--An acute shortage of skilled labour and apprentices could seriously inhibit the future growth of the building industry, Mr Z. L. "Basie" Pretorius, director of the Master Builders' Federation, said yesterday. Mr Pretorius said that response to advertisements offering work in the building industry had been poor. "We have reached a turning point and are optimistic about the industry's future growth. Positive thinking is essential," he said. There was no unemployment according to the Industrial Council for the Building Industry, he said. A training centre for apprentices was opened at Springs last week. "We are desperately looking for skilled labour and apprentices," Mr Pretorius said. Reports state that the public sector plans to increase its construction expenditure this year by about R716-million more than last year. In addition, plans passed by the country's 22 principal municipalities for the first half of this year, exceeded last year's first half total of R450.5-million by R144.5-million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 79 p 8]

**KWAZULU CANCELS TRIBE CELEBRATION**--Mundí--The Kwa Zulu Government has turned down a planned centenary celebration organised by the Molefe tribe of Mquto, near Dundee, for today, a Government spokesman said yesterday. The Molefe tribe, under Chief Elphas Molepe, had planned to celebrate the 100th year of its arrival in the district. They were placed there by the British in 1870 as a buffer between the Zulus and the Whites. In a telegram sent to the tribe, the cabinet stated that the Molefe tribe could not hold the planned celebrations as there had already been commemoration of the centenary of the Anglo-Zulu War. All the parties who were involved in this war took part in the celebration, the telegram said. The Molefe tribe celebration was to have started today, culminating in a big celebration tomorrow. The Commissioner-General of the Zulus, the KwaZulu Cabinet, the British High Commissioner and guests from Lesotho and QwaQwa were invited. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 79 p 10]



**SOUTH AMERICAN MANGANESE ORE**--Port Elizabeth--Manganese ore is not only exported from Port Elizabeth harbour. It is also being imported through Port Elizabeth. Last week a cargo of 25,000 tons of manganese ore--the first to be imported--arrived from South America, destined for the ferromanganese plant of S A Manganese Amcor at Meyerton. Mr Jasper Gwynn, an executive of Rennies Shipping which handled the consignment, said the ore had been imported for blending with South African ore on an experimental basis to produce ferromanganese. "The ore is of a high grade, with a high manganese to iron content. Similar ore is not produced in South Africa. Until now, ferromanganese production in South Africa has relied entirely on local ore, of which there are enormous reserves." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Aug 79 p 13]

**AID TO FARMERS**--The Government has agreed to massive financial aid for farmers brought to their knees by last year's drought. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced in Pretoria yesterday that production loans have been doubled to R40,000. Without this, agriculture authorities said, the summer crop volumes could have been seriously affected. The R40,000 loans are for farmers who can no longer borrow from the agricultural co-ops because they have lost their creditworthiness. South African Agricultural Union deputy director, Mr J Swart, said yesterday that the former production loan limit of R20,000 had become unrealistic because of steep increases in production costs. The new ceiling should be adequate for most farmers in need to use their crop lands fully. Other authorities said farmers would make demands for even bigger price increases next year and these would be easily justified by still-mounting production costs. The last big agricultural price increase this year will be the wheat price. Mr Schoeman is expected to announce a price hike of at least 20 percent next month. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Aug 79 p 3]

**DIESEL OIL REFINING**--The shortage of diesel oil in South Africa since the Iran revolution is likely to be overcome with new refining methods. This follows the announcement by the Minister of Trade and Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, that through a "technological breakthrough" South African refineries would soon refine more diesel fuel from every barrel of crude oil. Serious shortages of diesel fuel have plagued road transport in South Africa since early this year when supplies of Iran oil, for which local refineries were designed, were cut off. The principal research officer at the University of Cape Town's Energy Research Institute, Dr Kevin Bennett, said today the "breakthrough" probably meant merely that expensive catalytic crackers would be installed at South African refineries to give a wider range of petroleum products, including diesel fuel. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Aug 79 p 5]

**MATLA POWER STATION**--The first of Escom's two new "jumbo" power stations went into action on Sunday when a 600 Mw turbo generator fed power into the national grid. The station, Matla near Witbank, will have six of these generators by the time it is fully operational in 1984. The other jumbo, Duvhal, also near Witbank, will go into operation next year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Aug 79 p 5]

STEEL RAILS TO TAIWAN--Iskor has concluded its first contract for the supply of railway tracks to a country outside Africa. The chairman of Iskor, Dr Tommy Muller, said the contract with Taiwan provided for the export of 17,000 tons of rails with a value of R5.7m. The development, said Dr Muller, could be regarded as a breakthrough, since the steel market in the Far East was dominated by Japan. Negotiations were also in progress for the export of heavy rails to South America and Europe, while the feasibility of other exports to the Far East was being investigated as well. Dr Muller said that in June Iskor set up a new sales record, selling R140m worth of steel. This had greatly improved the corporation's financial position and there was the possibility it might show a small profit in the current fiscal year. Iskor has shown a deficit for the past six years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Aug 79 p 19]

CSO: 4420

NYERERE URGES TANZANIANS TO CUT FUEL CONSUMPTION

Dar es Salaam Radio in English to Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT  
31 Aug 79 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere has again urged Tanzanians to opt for less fuel-consuming means of transportation in their day-to-day undertakings. Mwalimu said it was high time Tanzanians refrained from the uneconomical practice of depending entirely upon costly petrol and petroleum products which the country's economy cannot at present freely afford.

The president was addressing a mass rally at (Jangani) grounds in Dar es Salaam this afternoon on the 10th and final leg of his regional tour to thank Tanzanians for their diligence and contribution to the victory over fascist Idi Amin's aggressor forces.

Referring to Dar es Salaam residents, Mwalimu urged them to use simpler means of transportation like carts and wheelbarrows in order to conserve fuel consumption.

Ndugu Nyerere said: The urban tendency of relying on vehicles even for petty errands should be avoided so as to cut down fuel costs. He emphasized that Tanzanians should manage to cover small distances on foot and use carts whenever possible to transport small articles.

Mwalimu called on Dar es Salaam residents to take up the challenge of rebuilding the country's economy, which was badly affected by the 8-month war against Amin's aggressor troops.

He said the country was entering a crucial phase which demanded increased efforts from every Tanzanian in order to rebuild the country's economy.

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

ISIRO, BUTA AIRPORTS--The inauguration of the airports at Isiro in Haut Uele and at Buta in Bas Uele, for which construction is nearly finished, may take place this year State Commission for Transport and Communications Kawata Bualum told AZAP during an inspection of airports in Haut Zaire Region. In Isiro, the water still has to be connected and in Buta, the beacons are the last thing to be done. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 7]

MARC PRESIDENT SERIOUSLY INJURED--The president of MARC [Movement for the Resurrection of the Congo], a dissident movement, was seriously injured on 28 June falling from the window of his apartment in Liege. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Aug 79 p 17]

CHINESE AGRICULTURAL MISSION--Kinshasa, 29 Aug (AZAP)--The Chinese Agricultural Mission (MAC) next week will begin cultivating irrigated rice in certain places in the Mount Ngafula Zone, in Kinshasa, on a total area of approximately 120 hectares. The Chinese have informed the local authorities of their interest in initiating the peasants in the neighborhood of the capital into irrigated rice farming and assisting them technically and materially in order that they might eventually supply the city of Kinshasa with rice. The zone commissioner, citizen Nsumbu Lugaka, gave assurances of his total support for this agricultural project and promised them to do everything possible to make the peasant masses aware of this subject. To that end the citizen Nsumbu will preside over a meeting of the people on Saturday, as well as an expanded party meeting, in order to explain the significance of this initiative which falls within the framework of the Mobutu plan. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1720 GMT 29 Aug 79 AB]

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE--Mbukimay 29 Aug (AZAP)--As of the beginning of the academic year, next September, all pupils of the primary schools of the rural zones of Kasai Oriental Region are to have a plot of land for cultivation work. This was indicated in a communique from the regional division of the Ministry of Education that was issued to the press. The decision conforms with the wish of the high authorities of the country, notably the will of the father of the nation to see the ascending youth involve itself in and contribute to the overhauling of the national economy through increased production. In this regard, the pupils should equip themselves with a hoe and a machete on registration day, continues the communique, adding that school headmasters and parents of students involved will ensure rigorous implementation of these instructions. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1445 GMT 29 Aug 79 AB]

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

UK PILOT ACCUSED OF SPYING--Lusaka--A British pilot yesterday appeared before a magistrate here on five counts of espionage for the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government, reports Iana-AP. Mr Michael Bourhill, also known as Michael Borelace, wore leg irons and a white prisoner's uniform with a khaki bush jacket. The 31-year-old Mr Bourhill is accused of obtaining surveillance reports on the residence of a terrorist leader with the intention of giving the information to the military in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. He also allegedly collected information about the location of Rapier missiles in Zambia, as well as information on suitable landing sites in Lusaka for foreign agents. Zimbabwe Rhodesia has raided Zambia 14 times this year. One of the most sensational attacks was by helicopter-borne troops on a terrorist leader's house last April. Mr Bourhill is scheduled to appear in court again on September 12. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 79 p 1]

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